

Journalists to lobby for independence

AMMAN, Jan. 19 (U.T.) — More than 35 Jordanian journalists today decided to lobby for the adoption of a new law that guarantees the independence of the Jordanian Journalists Association as "exclusive to those actually working in the local press." After a lengthy meeting at the Jordan Press Foundation, the journalists formed a committee to seek "official understanding of our position" regarding a draft law currently under consideration by the cabinet that reportedly would give membership in the association to a large number of government employees. The meeting was presided over by Al Ra'i Director General Juma'a Hammad and Al Dustour Editor Mahmoud Al Sharif.

Volume 7, Number 1965

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY JANUARY 20, 1982 — RABIA AWWAL 24, 1402

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز جريدة سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

Car licence stickers introduced

AMMAN, Jan. 19 (Petra) — The Public Security Directorate has introduced coloured plastic stickers to be placed on the top right side of a vehicle's windscreen to indicate the month of the car's registration. A different colour will be used for each month. The aim of this step is to save drivers' time and allow traffic policemen to recognise the details of the licence of any vehicle without having to see the original car licence. The procedure will start as of tomorrow.

Industrial bank approves loans

AMMAN, Jan. 19 (Petra) — The board of directors of the Industrial Development Bank today approved loans totalling JD 224,000 to seven new industrial establishments. A spokesman for the bank said two loans totalling JD 79,000 were given to finance two new projects for the production of tiles and marble and for opening a tourist cafeteria in the city of Salt. Three other loans totalling JD 70,000 were given to finance expansion of projects producing cement bricks, tiles and marbles; frozen goods and ready-made clothes, the spokesman said. The bank also gave two loans totalling JD 75,000 to finance the purchase of raw materials for plants producing tin cans and liquid soap for cleaning utensils, he added. The spokesman said these projects will add JD 350,370 to the national income in the first year of production and will create 15 new employment opportunities.

Arab League renews mandate

TUNIS, Jan. 19 (R) — The Arab League today renewed for a further six months the term of the mainly Syrian Arab Deterrent Force in Lebanon, league sources said. The decision, at Lebanon's request, was agreed at a meeting of the ambassadors to the Pan-Arab based pan-Arab organisation which opened here today. Syria has had a peacekeeping force of 30,000 in Lebanon since 1976 under an Arab League mandate following the civil war in the country.

Floods kill 4 in Morocco

RABAT, Jan. 19 (R) — Four people died in floods in the Choukta farming area of the Souss Valley, near Agadir in southern Morocco, the daily Le Matin said today. The floods, caused by torrential rains in the past week, also destroyed 311 dwellings and left more than 1,200 people homeless. The nearby walled town of Tiznit was also damaged by rainstorms and a government mission has been sent to the area to evaluate losses and organise relief. Storms that swept the southern part of Morocco and the Western Sahara broke one of the worst droughts in the area this century.

Pakistani barred from province

LAHORE, Pakistan, Jan. 19 (R) — A former speaker of Pakistan's National Assembly, Miraj Khaled, has been barred from the province of Sind for three months, sources from his banned Pakistan People's Party (PPP) said today. Serving the order on Mr. Khaled yesterday, the military-ruled provincial government of Sind had said his activities were prejudicial to public order. Mr. Khaled, who is also a former chief minister of the province of Punjab, was speaker of the country's last National Assembly (lower house). The assembly was dissolved in July 1977 when Gen. Mohammad Zia Ul Haq, Pakistan's current president, toppled the PPP government led by ousted former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.



Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak gestures as he speaks to Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon during their meeting in Cairo Tuesday. (A.P. wirephoto)

Egypt, Israel 'satisfied' with talks

CAIRO, Jan. 19 (A.P.) — Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon met today with President Hosni Mubarak and expressed confidence all problems of Israel's scheduled withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula had been solved. The 90 minute meeting with Mr. Mubarak was attended by Egypt's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamel Hassan Ali. Both he and Gen. Sharon chair the joint committee detailing the terms of Israel's withdrawal from Sinai. An agreement is expected to be signed later tonight. Israel occupied the Sinai Peninsula in the 1967 war. Under the Camp David pact signed with American mediation in 1979, Israel so far has given up 75 per cent of the Sinai Peninsula. The final withdrawal is to be completed by April 26 when all Israeli military and civilian presence in Sinai is to be ended.

In a joint news conference after the meeting with Mr. Mubarak, Mr. Ali said: "Gen. Sharon's visit to Egypt has been very constructive." Gen. Sharon said: "The talks with President Mubarak were very fruitful, very friendly. We solved all the problems. We are satisfied with everything."

Neither of them gave any specifics of the agreement they have reached, but both Israeli and Egyptian sources said the issues of Rafah and Taba, the northern and southern most points of the 122-mile long frontier were still pending but would not delay the signing of the accord or the withdrawal.

Rafah is a Palestinian town that straddles the border on the Mediterranean sea, and the two parties are trying to find a solution that would not divide its 20,000 inhabitants. Taba is a coral reef resort on the Gulf of Aqaba and both Israelis and Egyptians consider it strategic territory. According to the 1906 Ottoman Empire demarcation, the Egyptians say it was part of their territory, official sources said. The Israelis dispute this. The fate of those two locations has been referred to two special

committees that are to make an on-the-spot inspection and go back to the historical maps and text books. Egyptian and Israeli officials said. A total of 42 committees for withdrawal and normalisation have been set up since August 1981.

During the negotiations which started yesterday, both Gen. Sharon and Mr. Ali said they had settled at least one controversial issue — who would patrol the strategic islands of Tiran and Sinaif which command the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba. But neither said how they settled the issue.

Meanwhile, Egypt's semi-official daily Al-Ahram said today that agreement had been reached for the payment of \$34 million by Egypt to Israel for installations left behind in the Sinai by the Israelis.

Anti-withdrawal group seeks U.S. support

TEL AVIV, Jan. 19 (A.P.) — A delegation of opponents of Israel's withdrawal from Sinai, led by a deputy cabinet minister, flew to the United States today to stir support for their cause among senators and Jewish communities, a spokesman said.

Avi Farhan, of the "Movement to Stop the Withdrawal from Sinai," said the delegation was headed by Deputy Religious Affairs Minister Haim Druckman, a critic of the Israel-Egypt peace treaty despite his membership in Prime Minister Menachem Begin's coalition.

German, Dutch locked in close fight for European Parliament presidency

STRASBOURG, France, Jan. 19 (R) — West German Christian Democrat Egon Klepsch and Dutch Socialist Pieter Dankert were locked in a close fight for the presidency of the European Parliament today. Two rounds of voting failed to give either candidate an absolute majority.

Mr. Klepsch won 140 votes in the first round and 130 in the second. Mr. Dankert scored 106 and then 114 in the ballots to replace current president Simone Veil of France.

French Gaullist Louise Weiss, the oldest member of the 434-member assembly, said 372 votes had been cast in the second ballot, four more than in the first. A total of 187 votes would therefore have been needed for victory.

Mrs. Weiss, 87, said voting would go into a third round. If no candidate gains an absolute majority, the two leaders

will go through a fourth, in which the candidate with most votes will be declared president.

The president elected today will lead the assembly into the second direct elections to the parliament, to be held throughout the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1984. Over 100 million people voted in the first elections in 1979.

Apart from its control over some 25 per cent of the budget, and its power to dismiss the EEC commission, the parliament has a mainly advisory role in community affairs, producing reports on policy.

But most members see in it the embryo of a truly legislative assembly for a united Europe. Mrs. Veil recently requested the power to veto some ministerial decisions and propose EEC legislation.

Officials said Mrs. Veil, a Liberal member, might announce her

candidacy before the third round if no alliance of right-wing groups around Mr. Klepsch emerged this afternoon.

After two rounds, none of the five official candidates had declared his withdrawal. British Conservative Sir James Scott-Hopkins gained 67 votes, four more than in the first round. French Communist Robert Chambeiron maintained his score of 43 votes and Italian radical Marco Pannella increased his from 16 to 18.

Officials said Mr. Klepsch, 51, leader of the 117-strong Christian Democrats, appeared to have been abandoned by some members of his own group and the 39-strong Liberals.

Mr. Dankert, 47, a vice-president of the assembly, appeared to have gained a slight edge over Mr. Klepsch and would be able to count on most of the votes cast for Mr. Chambeiron and Mr. Pannella, they added.

Police said they set up roadblocks in the area and had recovered the firing tubes, make-shift platforms and the satchels for carrying the rockets.

A police spokesman said the equipment was standard Soviet military gear although manufactured in 1963 and, therefore, outdated.

"It could have been purchased easily in a dozen illegal arms markets," he said. "It's efficient but not exceptional gear which probably cost 2,000 to 3,000 francs (\$350 to \$525) a set."

Energy Minister Edmond Herve issued a communique saying special measures would be taken to find the attackers but he gave no details.

He added: "It is essential not to confuse the (anti-nuclear) movements, which through democratic debate express their opposition to the Super-Phenix, with the authors of this attack which could have killed."

Hussein receives papal envoy

AMMAN, Jan. 19 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received at the Royal Court this evening papal envoy, Archbishop Mario Brini, who is secretary-general of the Vatican's Oriental Congregation, and the delegation accompanying him. Archbishop Brini conveyed to the King greetings of Pope John Paul II and his hopes for justice and peace in the Middle East.

The King expressed his thanks and appreciation of the Pope and asserted Jordan's insistence on the return of Arab Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty to ensure protection of Islamic and Christian holy places. "The Arab Nation has shouldered this responsibility throughout history," the King said.

The King pointed out the significance of the Vatican role in achieving justice and peace in the areas and granting the Palestinian people their right to self-determination, as well as making Jerusalem a city for peace and a meeting point for all those who believe in God.

The King also praised the Vatican's educational, social and humanitarian services to the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab areas. He said this would help the Palestinian people remain attached to their homeland and protect their identity on their national soil.

Archbishop Brini introduced to the King Bishop Salim Al Sayegh, who was recently appointed bishop of the Roman Catholic denomination in Jordan, and asserted that Bishop Sayegh will perform his duty in serving members of his denomination and the Jordanian people under the leadership of King Hussein.

The meeting was attended by Chief of Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi.

SAMs fired at Israeli jets flying over Bekaa Valley

BEIRUT, Jan. 19 (R) — Syrian peacekeeping forces in east Lebanon and Palestinian forces in the south were both reported to have fired missiles at Israeli air force planes today.

The incidents could revive a crisis involving Syria, the Palestinians and the Israelis which has been held in check since last July.

Beirut Radio said Syrian troops fired two Soviet-made SAM missiles at Israeli planes over Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. The missiles exploded without hitting the planes, it said.

In South Lebanon, Palestinian sources said their forces fired three shoulder-launched missiles at four Israeli military aircraft fly-

ing low over the Sidon area. In Tel Aviv, an Israeli military spokesman confirmed that Israeli planes flew over Lebanon today but said pilots did not detect any missiles.

"Our planes made a routine patrol over Lebanon today," the Israeli spokesman said.

"They returned safely to base and the pilots did not report seeing any missiles fired at them," he added.

Travellers from the frontier area with Israel said a number of Israeli tanks and rocket launchers had been moved across the border.

Israeli forces have free access to the strip of southern Lebanon controlled by the right-wing mil-

itiamen of Maj. Saad Haddad. Tension between Syria and Israel and in South Lebanon has been rising since Israel annexed the Syrian Golan Heights last month. Syrian newspapers and Palestinian officials have accused Israel of planning an attack into South Lebanon.

A crisis flared between Syria and Israel last year over Syria's stationing of anti-aircraft missiles in the Bekaa and was followed by two weeks of fierce clashes between Israeli and Palestinian forces in the south.

The fighting ended with a ceasefire on July 24 which U.S. special envoy Philip Habib and Saudi Arabia helped to negotiate.

Percy meets with Syrian leaders

DAMASCUS, Jan. 19 (A.P.) — Senator Charles Percy began talks today with Syrian government leaders today as relations between the United States and Syria suffered a new strain over Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights.

Syrian officials said the Illinois Republican went into conference with President Hafez Al Assad immediately after a three-hour meeting with Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam. The talks were attended by U.S. Ambassador to Syria Robert Paganelli and Mohsen Bilal, chairman of the Syrian parliament's foreign relations committee.

The sources said Sen. Percy was expected to head for the Lebanese capital, Beirut, after his meeting with Mr. Assad for talks with Lebanese officials.

Sen. Percy arrived in Damascus last night on an unscheduled visit to Syria in continuation of his open-ended marathon tour of the Middle East that has taken him to eight nations.

Sen. Charles Percy was quoted earlier today as supporting Saudi Arabia's Mideast peace plan and saying that it "explicitly stipulates (Arab) recognition of Israel within secure boundaries in return for a secure Palestinian state."

Sen. Percy had reportedly made the statement at a closed symposium last night at the Kuwait Alumni Society shortly before taking off to Damascus.

Reporters were asked to leave after opening statements at the symposium, which comprised Kuwait's political and intellectual elite. Kuwaiti newspapers however, citing their own sources, published a detailed account of the discussion.

According to these accounts, Sen. Percy went into an impassioned defence of U.S. Mideast policy, which he said must of necessity take both Israel and Arab security requirements into account.

He said he will present a full report to the U.S. Congress detailing "the truth of what I saw in

the area."

"This will doubtless be in the interest of our efforts to establish peace... but I can not promise you that I shall change America's foreign policy," Sen. Percy was quoted as saying.

Other highlights in the session, according to the accounts, were:

— Sen. Percy said that the U.S. may extend a hand in current efforts to halt the Iranian-Iraqi war. "Washington realises the extent of damage resulting from this war to both parties and to the entire Gulf area."

— He said he discussed with defence minister of Arab Gulf countries the possibility of American arms supplies to help maintain peace and stability in the region.

Arafat 'ready to visit U.S.'

JEDDAH, Jan. 19 (R) — The leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Yasser Arafat, was quoted in a newspaper interview today as having said he would accept an invitation from an American church group to visit the United States.

Mr. Arafat was quoted by the Saudi Arabian daily Arab News as having said he had been invited by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Atlanta, Georgia.

He was quoted as having said he was ready to speak to the American people about peace in the Middle East.

U.S. presses Europe, Japan on Soviet trade

PARIS, Jan. 19 (R) — An American delegation set out today to persuade the West European and Japanese allies of the United States to agree to tougher controls on sales of potentially strategic goods to the Soviet bloc.

Diplomatic sources said the U.S. team at a meeting here of the Coordinating Committee on Export Controls (COCOM) would argue that economic contacts with the Communist countries should be reviewed because of the Polish crisis.

But the Reagan administration made clear in advance of the meeting that it viewed as unsuccessful earlier efforts by COCOM to ensure that the Soviet Union could not use Western equipment to strengthen its military potential.

In a newspaper article last week, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said he wanted the two-day Paris talks to produce the first broad reconsideration of the technology control system since COCOM's creation in the late 1940s.

U.S. Under-Secretary of State James Buckley is heading the U.S. team at the talks, being held in secret and with French officials declining even to concede that they are taking place.

With Mr. Buckley is Under-Secretary of Defence Fred Ikle, a former arms control negotiator, and Lionel Olmer, under-secretary for international trade at the Commerce Department.

The identity of the members of the other delegations from 14 countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and Japan has not been revealed, though they were believed to include several deputy ministers.

The meeting coincided with the scheduled resumption of talks in Paris between the state-owned Gaz de France company and Soviet officials on a Siberian gas pipeline project the United States wants to stop.

The Reagan administration says that the project—which by the late 1980s will be providing France, West Germany and Italy with about the third of their gas imports—will give the Soviet Union a stranglehold on the eco-

nomies of Western Europe. As part of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union over the imposition of martial law in Poland last month, the United States barred the export of American-made equipment for the pipeline, which is due to be operating in 1984.

But the French and West German governments have said they will go ahead with the project, which both regard as vital for development of their energy supplies. They say that acceptable alternatives are not available.

Diplomatic sources said that although Mr. Buckley and his colleagues would point to the deal as an example of what Washington sees as going wrong, they will be aiming at a more general review of technology transfers.

In his article last week, Mr. Weinberger said the Soviet Union had been engaged for many years in a maximum effort to obtain Western technology.

Future of U.S. aerobatics team hangs in balance following four-plane collision

LAS VEGAS, Jan. 19 (R) — The future of the U.S. Air Force Thunderbirds aerobatics team was in doubt today after four crack pilots died in a mid-air collision over the Nevada Desert.

Yesterday's four-plane collision was the biggest single disaster in the team's 28-year history. But 19 Thunderbird pilots have now been killed and 29 planes wrecked.

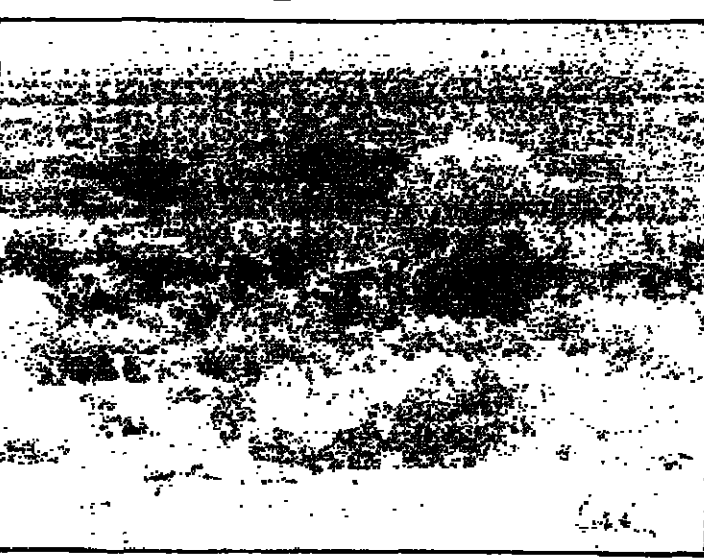
The U.S. Congress was expected to launch an inquiry into whether the cost in pilots' lives was too high a price to pay for the prestige of an aerobatics team.

The four planes collided when coming out of a low-flying loop, flying wingtip to wingtip, near Indian Springs auxiliary base, 80 kilometres northwest of Las Vegas.

Witnesses said one of the twin-engine T-38 Talon trainers seemed to lose height and all four planes plunged into the desert in a mass of flames and smoke.

The dead included Maj. Norman Lowry, 37, commander of the Thunderbirds, a unit formed from crack pilots which had become an air force institution.

The others were identified by the air force as Capt. Willie Mays,



Wreckage sits in the Nevada desert Monday following the crash of the U.S. Air Force Thunderbirds precision flying team. Four members of the team were killed. (A.P. laserphoto)

32, Capt. Joseph Peterson, 32, and Capt. Mark Melancon, 31. All four were married with children.

The air force set up a board of inquiry to investigate the collision.

An assistant in a grocery shop in the town of Indian Springs said: "There was a big boom and our

store shook. We ran out and saw four piles of flames where the planes had crashed."

Carey Forsyth, 29, who was on the main highway through the town, said of one of the wrecks: "It was like a sheet of flaming napalm roaring across the desert."

Brandt hits back

BONN, Jan. 19 (R) — Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt hit back today at French and American critics of Bonn's cautious response to the imposition of martial law in Poland.

Addressing the Bundestag (lower house), he singled out comments by Zbigniew Brzezinski, former security adviser to President Carter, who accused West Germany in a recent interview of giving the Soviet Union tacit support during the Polish crisis.

"It is to be hoped he advised his president more sensibly than these remarks suggest," he said.

Mr. Brandt, speaking at the start of a four-day debate on the 1982 federal budget, said there were good reasons for respecting French sensibilities towards Poland, but he could not accept unjustified attacks on West German policy.

Mr. Brandt's remarks reflected persisting reservations in Bonn about following the U.S. lead with sanctions against the Soviet Union.

EEC official due for talks on renewed aid to Jordan

By Samira Kassar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 19 — A five-year cooperation agreement between the Jordanian government and the European Economic Community (EEC) has recently expired, and is due for renewal this month.

EEC Delegate to Jordan Thomas O' Sullivan told the Jordan Times that the cooperation agreement which ended last December, involves an aid package to help promote European-Jordanian trade. Under this aid package, the EEC has helped finance Jordanian exhibitions at international trade fairs, and offered technical assistance to the Jordanian government for the promotion of trade activities.

Mr. O' Sullivan said that EEC Trade Promotion Services Head Gabriel Lee will be visiting Jordan from Jan. 22-27 to hold talks with Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour. National Planning Council officials and the chambers of commerce and industry. During these talks, it is expected that plans for the resumption of previous aid activities will be drawn up and that a new plan for further aid during the current five-year development plan period will also be formulated.

Mr. Lee will also explore with Jordanian officials new avenues of cooperation between the EEC and Jordan.

Jordan invited to Baghdad session of the Arab labour conference

AMMAN, Jan. 19 (Petra) — The Jordanian government has received an invitation to participate in the 10th session of the Arab labour conference, scheduled to begin in Baghdad on March 6.

A Labour Ministry spokesman said that the agenda of the 10-day meeting includes a discussion of the report of the director general of the Arab Labour Bureau, the resolutions of the board of directors of the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) and the memorandum of the ALO director general on the 68th session of the conference of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), which will be held in Geneva in June.

The spokesman said that the participants will also discuss the social consequences of the emigration and transfer of manpower from the Arab countries abroad; vocational training; labour social services, and the venue and date of the next session.

Bus baby born

AMMAN, Jan. 19 (J.T.) — A number of female Yarmouk University students helped a woman deliver her baby in a bus on Sunday. The woman was on her way in the bus from Amman to Irbid when labour pains began. She gave birth to a baby boy as the bus reached Al Baqa'a.

Pakistanis due

AMMAN, Jan. 19 (J.T.) — A Pakistani trade delegation will arrive in Amman on Jan. 23 for a visit of several days to Jordan, the local press said today.

The members of the delegation will hold talks with Ministry of Industry and Trade officials on economic cooperation and the stepping up of trade exchange between Jordan and Pakistan.

2nd Muslim youth camp concludes

JORDAN VALLEY, Jan. 19 (Petra) — The second Muslim youths camp organised by the council of Islamic organisations and societies concluded in Abu Obaidh Ghor this morning.

Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Kamel Al Sharif made a speech at the graduation ceremony of the 244 participants, commending the idea of youth camps at historic Islamic sites and near the graveyards of martyrs. At the end of the ceremony, Mr. Sharif distributed gifts and awards to the participants.

Zarqa hospital gets 120-bed surgery ward

ZARQA, Jan. 19 (Petra) — Health Minister Zuhair Malhas today opened a new surgery section at the Zarqa government hospital.

Dr. Malhas said on the occasion that after recent expansion work, the Zarqa facility has become the biggest and most complete health unit run by the Ministry of Health. Dr. Malhas also contributed a new car to the hospital's fleet.

Hospital Director Mahmoud 'Awad said the new surgery section has 120 beds, bringing the total capacity of the hospital to 300 beds. Dr. 'Awad said that among the hospital's most important new projects are the establishment of a school to give nurses advanced training; the projected library to be used by the hospital's patients, and a children's hall to be equipped with modern entertainment equipment.

Use right stamps, official says

AMMAN, Jan. 19 (Petra) — Communications Ministry Under-Secretary Faris Al Sarayreh today called on all people mailing letters through the postal service to make sure that the right stamps are affixed to the letters. He said it has become evident recently that many letters were being mailed with insufficient postage.

He also said it was important to put all stamps on the front of the letter to facilitate the process of mechanical sorting and postmarking. Mr. Sarayreh explained that 20-gramme ordinary letters inside Jordan cost 40 fils; 10-gramme air mail letters to the states of the Arab Postal Union and Pakistan cost 60 fils; 10-gramme air mail letters to Asian, African and European countries cost 125 fils, and 10-gramme air mail letters to the rest of the countries of the world cost 200 fils.

Irbid, Madaba districts mark Arbor Day

IRBID, Jan. 19 (Petra) — Irbid Governorate today celebrated Arbor Day in a tree-planting ceremony held at the government complex in the city of Irbid.

The governorate's agriculture director said that some 100,000 forest saplings are currently being planted throughout the governorate. He added that 84,000 saplings have been distributed to private establishments for planting. One hundred thousand saplings were planted in the last few months in the governorate, he said.

Another Arbor Day ceremony took place in Madaba District today. Trees were planted to develop agricultural wealth in the district. The Madaba District agriculture department has prepared a programme to cultivate 3,000 dunums of land with forest trees, in addition to distributing 70,000 forest saplings to private citizens.

Abu Odeh explains information

IRBID, Jan. 19 (Petra) — Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh met today with students of the Department of Journalism and Mass Communication at Yarmouk University, in an open dialogue on information policy in Jordan.

Mr. Abu Odeh said that Jordanian information is based upon means, style and content. He explained that there is no lack of means, especially with the communications satellite. "As for style," he said, "we depend on the training of our staff through the exercise of the profession and sending information employees for training abroad."

Mr. Abu Odeh said that as far as the content is concerned, "we still lack a great deal." He said the functions of information are to spread awareness, to enlighten people, to interact with them, to participate in the process of development, growth and change, and to entertain. He added that among the main functions of information is to create interaction among the various groups of society in their various positions.

American Express Mideast executives hold 3-day meeting

AMMAN, Jan. 19 (J.T.) — Fifteen executive from the American Express Travel Service network in the Gulf and Middle East region met at the Sheraton Palace Hotel from Jan. 16-18.

With more than 300 outlets in over 50 countries in the European area and over 1,000 worldwide the travel, card and traveller's cheque company is an important generator of tourism. The meeting, hosted by Mr. Munir Nassar of International Traders—the American Express Travel Service representative in Jordan—was the first ever for the Middle East/Gulf area. Participants discussed tourist developments and opportunities, and had time to visit Jerash and Petra.

"Jordan is an important destination for American Express, and International Traders have made significant efforts to promote and develop inbound business," said Mr. David Powell of American Express, London, who is responsible for travel in the area. "Like all the travel service outlets worldwide, they provide essential services to American Express cardmembers, traveller's cheque holders and travel clients."

Mr. Powell said the recent addition of new outlets in Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait is significant of the importance of this region to American Express, and "gave us an opportunity to meet in Jordan to recognise the substantial contribution of International Traders."

166 telephone lines coming to Jabal Al Qusour.

AMMAN, Jan. 19 (Petra) — Communications Minister and Telecommunications Corporation Chairman Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben said today that the corporation has given 166 new telephone lines to residents of Jabal Al Qusour.

Dr. Zaben said at the end of a meeting of the central telephone committee, over which he presided today, that the committee had approved the installation of 489 new telephones in various parts of Amman and Madaba.

He added that implementation will begin in the next two days of a working plan to expand the telephone network in the area extending from Abu Alanda to Sahab.

CORRECTION

An article on page 3 of Tuesday's Jordan Times, about the visit to Jordan of four professors from the University of Louvain in Belgium, reported that the visitors had expressed their interest in the applications of diesel fuel in Jordan.

The true object of the scholars' interest, expressed during a visit to the Royal Scientific Society, was the use of solar energy in household, domestic and agricultural applications. The Jordan Times apologises for the misunderstanding.

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NATIONAL

Pella of the Decapolis (Part 2)

Bringing Pella back to life

In the first part of this article, published on Tuesday, Dr. Robert Houston Smith described the early history of the Jordan Valley site of Pella. In this part he picks up the story after the 82 B.C. invasion of the Hasmonaean ruler Alexander Jannaeus. The article is reprinted from *Archaeology* magazine:

For several decades Pella lay virtually immobilised by the destruction wrought by the Jewish conquerors. Only after the Roman general Pompey marched through the region in 64/63 B.C., and freed Pella from Hasmonaean domination, did the inhabitants begin to rebuild their shattered city. They levelled the debris and laid out new streets. Thus far we have found little of Pella in the Early Roman period (ca. 50 B.C.-A.D. 135), perhaps because the city's population was depleted, but also because later building often swept away the architecture of Roman times.

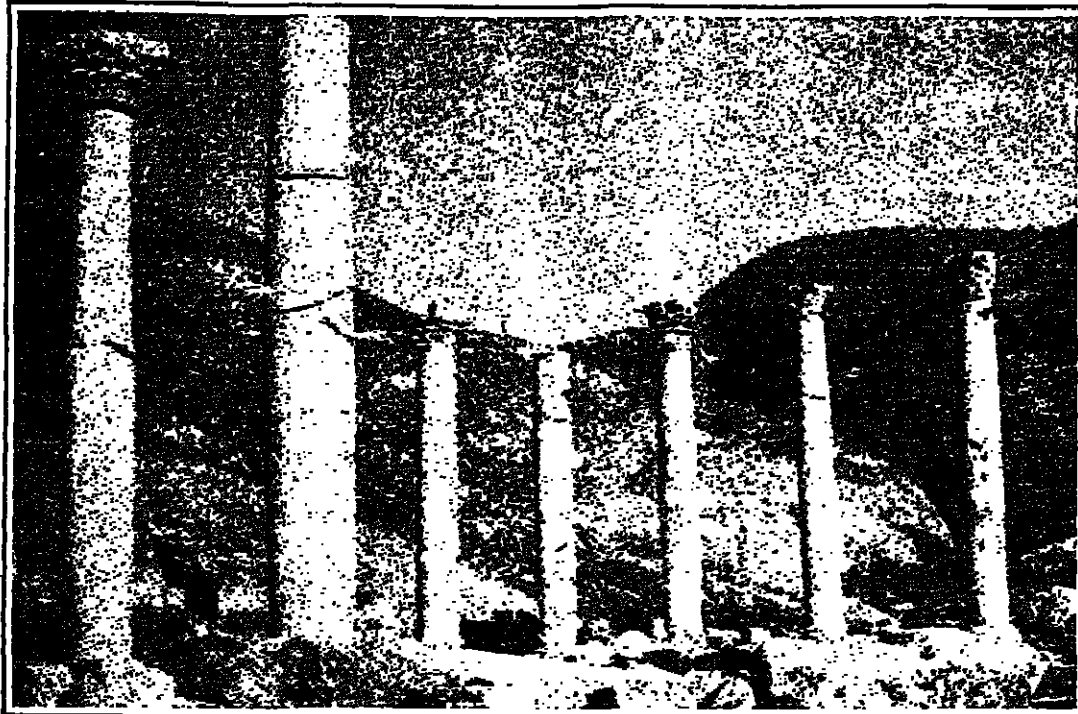
Although Pella's domestic Roman architecture remains little known, occasional finds as well as ancient texts make it clear that the city was thriving and was probably growing. Civic pride is reflected in the coinage of Pella which began abruptly in A.D. 82/83 with four issues, each having the head of the Emperor Domitian on the obverse and various designs on the reverse: a palm tree, a male figure, Nike (victory), and Tyche (a conventional city goddess). Much of Pella's growing importance may have been due to the city's membership in the Decapolis, a confederation of hellenised cities mostly situated in northern Transjordan, which seem to have had commerce as their common concern. Far from regarding the Romans as despised overlords, the people of the Decapolis probably valued the security that the empire afforded for trade. Located as they were on the edge of the vast desert of Arabia, the inhabitants of Pella felt the constant press of the Arab peoples from the east. Curiously enough, although squeezed between the Jewish people on the west and the Arabs on the

east, the citizens of Pella never seem to have attempted to construct a wall around their city.

Near the spring, in the Civic Complex, there was one notable Early Roman construction, perhaps dating from the latter half of the first century of our era. During the past three seasons the Wooster team has been excavating an odeon (a small theatre, presumably once roofed), at least some of which was faced with fine pink-and-yellow decorative stone. Earthquakes and human depredation have left the structure in poor condition, but enough of the original buildings has been preserved to indicate that it had a conventional plan. Any excavation of the orchestra and stage has been impeded because of the high water table in the Wadi Jirm.

Our knowledge of Pella in the Late Roman and Early Byzantine periods is also relatively sketchy, but the fitful illumination of the second through the fifth centuries provided by archaeological and textual evidence is tantalising. A few mile-stones on the Roman road of A.D. 162 between Pella and the Decapolis city of Gerasa (modern Jerash) have been found, and during the years A.D. 177-200 no fewer than 15 coins were issued by the city. In the fourth century Pella was well known for its hot springs and the Roman baths associated with them. Discarded bricks used to support the floor of the hypocaust and steam room of such baths have been found. Like the Early Roman buildings at Pella, many of the city's structures from the Late Roman and Early Byzantine periods were obliterated by Late Byzantine and Umayyad construction. It is unlikely that the city suffered a major decline during this time; all evidence points to a continuing increase in population and expansion of the city from its original area of the central mound to surrounding valleys and slopes.

By the fifth century Pella was very much a Christian city, as were most towns and cities in Transjordan. The city had its own bishop, who is recorded as having participated in the Council of Ephesus in A.D. 449 and the Council of Chalcedon in A.D. 451. By this time lintels above tomb doors had begun to be inscribed with crosses and Christian epitaphs, and Christian symbols



Re-erected columns of the Byzantine church stand to the south of the main mound of Pella

were being placed inside tombs. Literary sources reveal that Christianity had in fact come to Pella far earlier—in the very first century, with the flight of the Jewish Christian community from Jerusalem around A.D. 67. The Christians had been directed specifically by one of their prophets to seek refuge at Pella from the impending holocaust of the First Jewish Revolt in Jerusalem. A sarcophagus found in the West Church at Pella in 1967 may once have held the body of one of these Jewish Christian leaders. Although these earliest Christians later returned to Jerusalem, their beliefs persisted at Pella, and in the middle of the second century the city could boast having among its citizens a theologian, Aristio of Pella.

One would hardly expect to find archaeological traces of Christianity as early as the second or even third century, unless archaeologists would someday be fortunate enough to discover a house-church similar to the rare one found at the provincial town of Dura-Europos in Syria, dating to the mid-third century after Christ. It is clear, however, that the Christianity practiced at Pella was laced with non-Christian ideas and practices as late as Byzantine times. Within the tombs of Pella lay assorted amulets and curious religious objects, sometimes along with quite conventional Christian items, even into the sixth century. Apparently old Transjordanian religions, some of them going back several thousand years, maintained a powerful hold on the inhabitants of the city, although earlier practices doubtless had lost most of their original meaning.

Byzantine boom

Pella's citizens participated in the Byzantine Empire as enthusiastically as they previously had embraced the Hellenistic culture. Sherds tell the tale: along with local ceramics were "Late Roman" pottery of the fourth and fifth centuries imported from Cyprus, North Africa and Asia Minor; storage jars manufactured at a site in Asia Minor, and wine jars from Gaza or some other coastal Palestinian potter's shop.

It was probably during the fifth and sixth centuries that Pella reached its peak of population. Times were good and there was considerable building activity. Residential space was at a premium, and people were willing to move farther up the hills to the east and south of the city, sometimes perching their houses on slopes that would previously have been regarded as too steep for habitation.

During the Byzantine period a large church was built in the Civic Complex. It was the atrium, or

forecourt, of this church that had been encountered when the Civic Complex was first excavated in 1979. During the past three spring sessions all of the colonnades have been cleared and the Department of Antiquities has reset most of the columns that once stood there. East of the atrium is the sanctuary, which is just beginning to be explored. While the difficult task of removing large stones has been taking place, the excavators have given careful attention to stratigraphy and several deep soundings have provided additional information about the history of the building.

We now know that the church was not a converted Roman temple, but was constructed from the ground up in about the fifth century. Its west front, the columns of the atrium and probably most of the other architectural elements of the building were reused from structures of the Roman period—among which may have been the nearby odeon. Originally, the atrium had been approached from the north, and its west side head been flanked by shops. In Late Byzantine times, however, a monumental staircase was constructed on the west side, covering the Byzantine shops completely. The steps of this grand entrance were fashioned out of stone seats taken from the odeon, which by that time had fallen into disuse and begun to be filled with debris.

In the late sixth or early seventh century Pella began a period of decline. Excavations conducted in 1980 north of the West Church brought to light a 72,000-gallon cistern constructed at about this time. It hardly seems likely that so large a reservoir was constructed simply for convenience, for it was but a short walk to the Wadi Jirm with its ample supply of water. Strangely enough, the cistern ceased to be used prior to the earthquake that dealt Pella a final death blow, for near its bottom lay an early Muslim burial. It is possible that Pella's spring temporarily failed, or that the water in some way became unfit to drink. But we must not discount other possibilities for Pella's decline, such as bubonic plague, which is known to have scourged the east at frequent intervals in the seventh century.

History was also conspiring against the city. The Byzantine Empire itself was already weakening when the armies of the Prophet Muhammad began their epoch-making march northward out of Arabia. In A.D. 635 one of the great battles between the two opposing forces was fought at Pella's doorstep and the Islamic army won decisively. In referring to this contest as "the battle of Fihl," Muslim soldiers memorialized the name of Pella forever in Arab history.

Following the conquest, life at

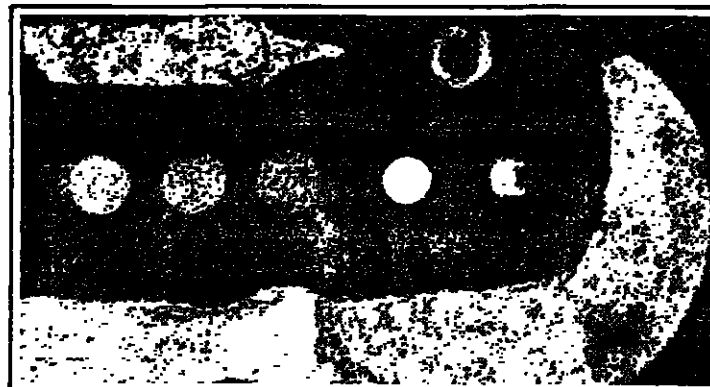
Pella at first went on much as before, but new cultural factors were at work. Across the top of the mound sprawling houses were constructed, possibly to accommodate the Muslim conquerors. One such house on the Western side of the mound had at least 17 rooms and boasted one or two interior courtyards with verandas. Walls were a metre thick and were constructed of reused building stones and even an occasional broken column drum. Animals seem to have been domiciled in the same houses with people. Indeed, there is evidence of new emphasis upon animal husbandry in this earliest Muslim period, which is known as the Umayyad period (A.D. 660-750). But trade was not forgotten, and a new era for camel caravans seems to have begun. The Umayyad pottery found at Pella sometimes exceeds the latest Byzantine ceramics in quality, beauty and variety.

As Pella continued to live under Muslim rule, Christians were ap-

parently put under increasing restraints. In both the West Church and the Civic Complex Church there is evidence of continual economic decline throughout the seventh century. Repairs made to these buildings became flimsier and uglier. During the first half of the eighth century, both of these large churches had animals stabled in chambers adjoining the sanctuary, and eventually the buildings ceased to be used for ecclesiastical purposes.

It was, however, earthquakes that were the most immediate and devastating disasters to befall Pella. In A.D. 658 and again in A.D. 717 tremors did served damage to the city. Then in A.D. 747 came an earthquake that shook down virtually all of the buildings still surviving in Pella. Both the Australian and American teams have found dramatic evidence of this final destruction. In the Civic Complex, two human skeletons were found amid the tumbled stones of the church, and in the chamber adjoining the sanctuary on the north were the skeletons of a herd of seven camels, a donkey, a foal and—in a small guardroom—a youth who may have been the stableboy. In the threshold of this hall was found the skeleton of a person who was killed while carrying a pruning hook. In his belt was a dagger and in his purse a gold coin, three silver coins, and iron ring, and a gold earring. The coins, along with others found in the same chamber, date from the half-century prior to the earthquake of A.D. 747.

After this devastation, Pella was never rebuilt. The people drifted away and the city was not again inhabited, except sporadically, until more than a thousand years later when a small village sprang up atop the mound. A dozen years ago even these inhabitants were moved by the Jordanian government so that the archeological site of Pella would be undisturbed. Pella's sleep has been a long one, but at last the ancient city is beginning to live again.



Objects found with the person who died near the camels

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

French envoy visits Qasem

AMMAN, Jan. 19 (Petra)—Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem received at his office this morning French Ambassador in Amman Jacques-Alain de Sedouy. They reviewed relations between the two countries and ways to strengthen them.

Asfour sees Romanian ambassador

AMMAN, Jan. 19 (Petra)—Industry and Trade Minister Walid Asfour today discussed with Romanian Ambassador in Amman Vasile Gaudila ways to strengthen commercial and trade relations between the two countries, and the possibility of diversifying Jordanian exports to Romania.

Sharif due at Mecca meeting

AMMAN, Jan. 19 (J.T.)—Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif will leave for Mecca on Monday to participate in the seventh session of the international higher council for mosques which will convene there in February, the local press reported today.

Malhas to make U.S. visit

AMMAN, Jan. 19 (J.T.)—The cabinet has authorised Health Minister Zuhair Malhas to leave for the United States at the beginning of April to visit medical centres and hospitals and to make contacts on the establishment of Prince Hamza Medical Centre in Amman, the local press reported today. Dr. Malhas will be accompanied on the visit by his adviser on hospital affairs, Dr. Mustafa Al Barnawi, who is also the director of the Prince Hamza Medical Centre.

City development institute mooted

AMMAN, Jan. 19 (Petra)—Amman Municipality will participate in the meetings of a legal committee formed by the Arab Cities Organisation to study the legal formula for the draft law of an institute for the development of Arab cities. Amman municipal council member Mr. Ratib Al Wazni will represent the municipality at the meetings, which will start in Riyadh on Feb. 1.

Seminar held on social security

KARAK, Jan. 19 (Petra)—A seminar on the Social Security law was held today at the Martyr Hazzza' Al Majali hall in the city of Karak. Representatives of municipalities and government departments in the governorate attended the seminar, at which discussions dealt with the goals and benefits of Social Security.

U.S. scholar slams American policies in the Middle East

By Dina Matar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 19 — A visiting American scholar, Prof. Alfred Khoury, this week described United States policy in the Middle East as "ignorant and simplistic."

Lecturing Saturday at the World Affairs Council on Present and Near Future United States Policy, Prof. Khoury told his 40-strong audience that the leadership in the United States is "ignorant" of the Middle East situation. He said that the Reagan administration, like its predecessors, lacks material, reports and analyses of the situation in the area. "and everything there is watered down to simplified statements sympathising with Israel."

He added that while, for the past 40 years, the White House staff has been inundated with the Israeli argument, "the Arabs have, so far, been ineffective in presenting their case." One of the Arabs' greatest mistakes has been the lack of a proper public relations system in the United States to inform the American public and administration about the real situation in the troubled Middle East region, he pointed out, while Israel, by means of its strongly-supported Zionist lobby, has been working hard to gain support all along.

He urged Arabs and Arab heads of state to rectify this by working hard, especially in the next few months. This period, he stressed, would be "critical due to the death of the Camp David accord, which provide for the final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai next April." After the final withdrawal, he said, the United States is bound to come up with a new policy in the region, "which could be influenced by the other side of the issue."

Prof. Khoury, who teaches political science at Villanova University in Pennsylvania, reiterated that if Arab leaders like King Hussein keep reaching out and informing the Reagan administration about the true state of affairs in the area, "things will definitely work out for the better in the future." But, he said, the situation all depends on the next few months. It is important that Arab parties not do anything rash, he said, and Israel should be watched to see whether it continues with its aggressive policies, which have developed a rift in U.S. - Israeli relations.

Arabs have to widen this gap if they want to gain more American support, Prof. Khoury said, "and this can be done by educating the American public in one way or another, or by achieving Arab unity."

He said that what adds to the sensitivity of the next months is the fact that Israel has been testing the United States, and is waiting for a pretext to strike at the Palestinians in southern Lebanon.

Prof. Khoury reaffirmed that the Zionist lobby has its influence on American decisions; "but the Arabs have to play on the fact that American public opinion is changing, albeit slowly." Yet, before anything is done, he repeated, Arabs have to improve their public relations system. "Out of the 20 Arab embassies in the United States, only two or three work hard to gain public support and improve the Arab image in the States," Prof. Khoury said.

Prof. Khoury urged all Arabs to work in concert to make Americans aware of the real crux of the Palestinian issue, "because Americans are still ignorant and simplistic, and they have been brainwashed by the effective Zionist propaganda for a long time."

Referring to the recent Israeli annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights, Prof. Khoury said that Americans strongly believe that the Syrians have been shooting, without any provocation, at the Israeli settlements on the other side, "while the issue is otherwise."

He said that if Arabs want more American support, they have to do their homework well, and send well-informed diplomats with good backgrounds to work in the States, where the public relations process is "important to counteract Zionist allegations and distortions of the Arab image."

After the lecture the floor was open for discussion, and several members of the audience voiced their opinions on Arab-American relations. University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali said that so far Arabs know their cause only by sentimental rhetoric, "while they lack facts and figures about the issue." Another speaker asked about the FBI harassment of Arabs in the United States, to which Prof. Khoury replied that both extremist groups and Palestinians are harassed by the FBI, "and this is the work of the Zionist lobby, which is very dedicated in its work, while Arabs in the States are still divided."

Another speaker talked about the stereotyping of Arabs in the American media and school textbooks, and pointed out that Arabs have to tap the American mass media, since they influence many Americans.

Prof. Khoury, for his part, said that the Arab image has improved, to which Dr. Jack Shabien — a visiting professor at the University of Jordan — retorted that a recent film about the nastiness of the Arabs has just been released in the United States.

In a separate interview with the Jordan Times, Prof. Khoury said that the Reagan administration has a "phobia" of Russian involvement in the area, "while they forget that for Arabs the real threat is the Israeli presence."

He asserted that the American administration is "really dumb" to think that by sending Secretary of State Alexander Haig to the area, it can change the Arab position and convince Arabs that the Soviet Union has an eye on the region.

Talking about the Camp David agreement, he said that while American experts know for sure that it is dead, "Americans still believe that it is going on." He reaffirmed the Palestinians' right to a state of their own, which might be incorporated economically with Jordan. "But" he added, "it seems that Reagan and Haig are opposed to the state, simply because they want to secure Palestinian recognition of Israel before they consent."

Prof. Khoury visited Jordan as part of a tour which also took him to Egypt, Syria and Kuwait. The professor, who has been extensively involved with the Middle East situation and the Palestinian problem, offers advice on this issue to the American State Department and the National Security Council.

Prof. Khoury is also co-author of the book entitled *Toward Peace in the Middle East*, and author of the Arab-Israeli Dilemma, a standard reference work on the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Today's Weather

It will be warmer, with light and variable winds, becoming southerly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	2	15
Aqaba	6	21
Deserts	-2	15
Jordan Valley	5	21

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 12, Aqaba 19. Humidity readings: Amman 36 per cent, Aqaba 33 per cent.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Canadian Film Week

* The Volcano (based on the life of Malcolm Lowry), at the Hays Arts Centre at 8 p.m.

Film

* The Railway Children, at the British Council at 7:30 p.m. Refreshments available from 7 p.m.



(Top) One of seven camels killed in the earthquake of A.D. 747 (Middle) Carved Byzantine marble screen (Bottom) Entrance to the eastern wing of the stage of the odeon during excavation

For Further Reading on Pella: Gottlieb Schumacher, *Pella (Palestine Exploration Fund, London 1888)*, a short account, now outdated but containing some interesting information on the first major surface examination of Pella's ruins; Robert Houston Smith, "A Sarcophagus from Pella: New Light on Earliest Christianity," *ARCHAEOLOGY* 26 (1973): 250-56, describes, dates and analyses a sarcophagus from the West Church of Pella that appears originally to have held the body of a Jewish Christian; "Pella of the Decapolis, 1967," *ARCHAEOLOGY* 21 (1968): 134-37, a brief overview of the archaeological results of the 1967 season; and Pella of the Decapolis, Volume 1: The 1967 Seasons of the Wooster Expedition to Pella (The College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio 1973), which is the most extensive work on Pella yet published, with chapters on the excavation results, related scientific investigations, ancient historical texts pertaining to Pella and the history of the archaeological exploration.

Preliminary excavation reports on the 1979 seasons and following will soon appear in the *Annals of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan* and the *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*. A monograph on the results of the first three seasons of the Joint Excavation is soon to be published by the Australian National Gallery at Canberra.

Jordan Times

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 The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

Our newspapers' scientific misinformation

By Dr. Awn Rifai

The Jordanian daily newspapers publish news items and reports on scientific matters every day. Unfortunately, these papers do not usually employ scientific editors or reporters, and end up publishing incorrect and misleading information.

Examples of our newspapers' misleading scientific misinformation are numerous. Sometimes the news items are presented in a distorted manner, consciously or unconsciously, and sometimes the reports on technical innovations or establishments are published as they are received by the editor, in a propaganda-orientated fashion. The layman reader has the choice of believing or disbelieving, what he reads, and the specialist reader cannot

help getting impatient with the standard of the paper. In some instances, the same item is repeated twice on different pages of the same issue, while in other cases it is reported many times over a period of a few weeks. Emphasis on reporting the news of selected technical establishments hides either intentional bias or simplicity of copying the news bulletin of that establishment.

The content of scientific articles is sometimes disastrous. If the article is a news item, it lacks the truth either in the basic statement of the facts, or in the conveyance of the information. If the article is a report on a technical achievement, it lacks accuracy, often because the reporter is incapable of challenging the technical statements forwarded by the interviewee. The report then gets

published in the form of direct questions and unsatisfying answers which the reader is just supposed to take or to leave.

The editor of the paper is to be held responsible for any misleading statements, improper presentation, and violations of the basic rules of his profession, in particular in the scientific publications where he is dealing mainly with indisputable non-sensitive issues. He should bear in mind that the paper is read by a large number of people inside and outside Jordan, and that its contents reflect his own education and knowledge, as well as those of the public and the specialists in the various sectors.

The editor should not allow people who are seeking jobs, reputation, or other personal benefits, to exploit his pages to

their own advantage. There have been many cases when heads of institutions or firms have invited reporters specifically to write about the glory of their achievements. More often than not, the reports appear distorted, protocol-orientated, and lacking objectivity.

On Monday, 11 January, an Arabic-language Jordanian daily published a letter, received by its editor, under the title "A Jordanian invents a computer. Who will help this young man...". The writer of the letter indicated that he has invented an instantaneous conversation interpretation device, receiving Arabic and interpreting it into English, and vice versa. The writer goes on to say that he is prepared to outline his invention on condition that he finds a scientific

institution, such as the Royal Scientific Society, to adopt it. Although technically feasible, the idea does not apply to ordinary conversation, and some electronics firms have already produced simple models of interpretation sets. The letter included some exaggerations and inaccurate statements, and it should have been checked by the editor before being published. Moreover, the Royal Scientific Society may or may not be the place to contain such "inventions".

Jordanian newspapers should re-consider the content, quality, and presentation of whatever they intend to publish. A slight increase in the investment to that effect will prove to be very beneficial in keeping up the profession of journalism in the country.

E. Germany now happy for Poland

By Peter Miller

East Germany, one of Moscow's staunchest allies and a strict adherent to centralised communism, has looked on recent events in Poland with official satisfaction and popular acknowledgement that developments there were inevitable.

Since the declaration of martial law on Dec. 13, Poland reverted in the official East German view from being a black sheep always losing its way to a fraternal ally in need of aid.

Amid massive publicity extolling "the brotherhood between two working class peoples", mammoth appeals have been launched, food convoys dispatched and schoolchildren, often to their parents' annoyance, instructed to "pack a parcel for the children of people's Poland".

Prior to Dec. 13, the official media here had joined in a mounting chorus of condemnation of the free trade union Solidarity culminating in harsh criticism of the Polish authorities for not "nipping counter-revolution in the bud".

The public, most of whom heard very different opinions expressed nightly on West German radio and television, were warned against similar tendencies by horror stories of deteriorating living conditions in Poland blamed entirely on Solidarity.

Most East German workers, who have one of the highest living standards in Eastern Europe, reacted automatically with sentiments tinged by age-old national feelings.

"Typical Poles, never want to work," was a comment heard from an engineer in an East Berlin bar.

The authorities have maintained the dogmatic line, declaring that socialism needs no "renewal", the word used in Poland to describe the Communist Party's moves to accommodate Solidarity.

Among intellectuals and known dissidents, the stirrings of Solidarity produced fear that détente could be swept aside. East Germans as much as West Germans fear another European war, devastating what they have built from the ruins of 1945.

One prominent writer remarked since the imposition of martial law: "Those poor bloody Poles. I suppose we must hope they are crushed because a Communist army cannot be seen to lose against the people and an intervention could be the beginning of the end for us all".

Police here have apparently taken precautions against any public sign of sympathy. Dissident sources say some suspected Solidarity sympathisers have been rounded up for questioning or in some cases held on various charges.

In October, two Polish pianists had a concert in East Berlin cancelled "on technical reasons" and were expelled from East Germany for wanting to wear Solidarity badges on stage.

The authorities here have stubbornly refused to acknowledge the Polish Union's use of the word Solidarity, a term from the official propaganda terminology. Instead they refer to the free trade union only by the Polish "solidarnosc" reserving the German "Solidarität" for cooperation with the Soviet Bloc Allies.

The shadow of Poland has fallen on relations with West Germany. The declaration of martial law came on the last day of a long-awaited visit by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt who met East German head of state Erich Honecker at a lakeside lodge outside Berlin.

Politicians and diplomats have even asked how much advance warning East Germany had of the turn of events in Poland given that they were a potential threat to a meeting widely regarded here as important for Mr. Honecker's prestige.

Most East and West Germans are keenly aware that much of what is now happening in Poland is taking place on territory that was German barely 40 years ago.

But East German media commentators take pains to point out that they refer to Gdansk, Szczecin and Wrocław, while their West German counterparts talk of Danzig, Stettin and Breslau. This, say the East Germans, is proof of Bonn's "revisionist, imperialist interventionism".

"East German writer Stefan Heym remarked at a recent writers' conference in East Berlin that 'intervention is a word which sticks in the throat nowadays.' East Germans able to watch Western television have noted that words like 'intervention' and 'solidarity' have a different flavour nowadays depending on who does the cooking."

— Renner

— Renner

Land and honour

WHILE MOST people who discuss the Middle East situation today tend to focus on whether or not Israel will complete its withdrawal from the occupied Sinai Peninsula as scheduled in April, we suggest that the April juncture is more significant for the people of Egypt. The people of Egypt have always played a leading role in the Arab World, and despite the temporary disputes generated between Egyptian and Arab leaders because of the Camp David accords, Egypt remains one of the key elements of political, economic and cultural Arabism. The talk of Egypt "rejoining" the Arabs is loose and imprecise. Egypt has never left the Arabs; only the handful of men who make up the Egyptian political leadership have gone off on their own.

President Hosni Mubarak is clearly a far different man than the late President Sadat. He is more aware of the day-to-day concerns of his people, and he is likely to be more direct with the Israelis when discussing regional issues with them. We also suspect that he will not, in the end, go along fully with the present trend that is turning Egypt into an advance storage depot for American arms and a captive market for American consumer goods. Mr. Mubarak now has an opportunity to prove to the entire world what Egypt has been claiming since the trip of Mr. Sadat to Jerusalem—that Egypt is interested in a fair resolution of the Palestine issue as well as getting its own territory back. We suspect that Mr. Mubarak could do a great deal to make Israel wake up to the full extent of the Palestinian reality—if he truly cared to do so. Egypt has its Sinai back, but not yet its honour. That is the task facing Hosni Mubarak. We hope he proves himself up to the job.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Chasing a mirage

AL RA'I: While Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir is expressing his fear that Egypt might harden its stand on autonomy talks after Israel completes its withdrawal from Sinai, we notice that the U.S., a party to these talks is making intensive contacts with a number of Palestinian figures in the occupied territories hoping that they can be persuaded to participate in these talks.

This attempt was begun by the U.S. Secretary of State when he visited Israel. Radio stations report that Haig will resume this attempt when he returns to the region after some weeks. He will be trying to find a "Palestinian leadership" that can accept participating in the autonomy process before the fixed date for the final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai.

One should be honest: the U.S. Secretary of State is pursuing a mirage. The Palestinian people have been the first to refuse the autonomy plan. This people declared and are still declaring that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is their sole legitimate representative. The result is that any attempt made to come up with a "Palestinian leadership" as an alternative to the PLO and to tempt it to take part in what the Palestinian people had rejected will fail.

It would be better for the United States to understand that its respecting the just rights of the Palestinian people and its direct dealing with the PLO are the only way that can lead to the establishment of the just and comprehensive solution. The United States had better not waste time and efforts running through the maze of autonomy talks which can never lead to real peace in the region be it before or after the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai.

Who is intransigent?

AL DUSTOUR: It is strange and ironic that Israel has the audacity to accuse others of adopting a hard stand whereas the whole world understands that the Israeli intransigence is behind the failure of the international efforts which seek to establish a just and durable peace in the Middle East. Yesterday Shamir tried to justify the failure of autonomy talks by accusing Egypt of hardening its stand, a matter which has weakened the possibility of reaching an agreement before the final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai.

Israel considers Egypt's insistence that autonomy should be complete to be the reason behind the failure of autonomy talks. Israel's stand has always been to stamp as negative any stand that contradicts its policy or hinders its aggression and expansion. This intransigent Israeli stand is always applied to any talks, agreements or formula on the establishment of peace.

Israel understands peace to be the achievement of its ambitions and this is why it wants Egypt to drop its understanding of autonomy and accept the Israeli point of view which disavows all principles and values and ignores that rights of the Palestinian people.

Shamir is talking about his apprehension that Egypt might change its stand towards Israel after its final withdrawal from Sinai as if he wants Egypt to remain isolated from the Arab Nation and continue to be governed by the alliance with the Camp David parties.

It is clear that Israel will try to seek President Reagan's support to press Egypt. This is what Israel is trying to accomplish by calling for a tripartite summit in which Reagan, Begin and Mubarak would participate. Israel hopes that the summit would lead to the softening of the Egyptian stand, particularly on the participation of the Jerusalem Arabs in autonomy talks. Egypt's stand on autonomy talks is, on the other hand, reassuring because it does not want to sign any agreement that contradicts the rights of the Palestinian people and their national aspirations. We hope that Egypt will remain steadfast on this stand because its fate and future are linked with the Arab Nation and not with Camp David.



Banking boom in Jordan

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article is adapted from a presentation given in Amman recently by Mr. Munzer Fahoum, assistant general manager of the Arab Bank.

Banking in Jordan is probably the fastest growing sector in the Jordanian economy. Until 1955 there were only two banks in operation: the Ottoman Bank and the Arab Bank.

Several banks, Jordanian and Arab, were established later on, and when the Central Bank of Jordan was established in 1964 there were 9 commercial banks. At present we have 16 commercial banks — 7 Jordanian, 3 Arab, 5 foreign and one owned equally by government institutions in Jordan and Syria. In addition to the commercial banks there are 2 investment banks, 4 finance companies and 6 specialised credit institutions including the Housing Bank and the Industrial Development Bank. Both the Housing Bank and the Industrial Development Bank are owned jointly by the government and the public whereas the other specialised credit institutions are owned by the government.

Since 1977 foreign banks were allowed to set up representative offices in Jordan. There are at present 6 such banks licensed to have rep. offices. The pattern, for banks is to have the main offices in Amman and branches throughout the towns and villages. Altogether, we have 165 branches.

At the head of the banking system stands the resourceful, dynamic Central Bank of Jordan which provides it with guidance and support.

Successful development plans have given the banks an important role in the economy; and the banks have lived up to the

expectations for the planners. In the course of the last 5 year plan deposits increased from JD 168m. to JD 808m by the end of 1980 an increase of 380%. Loans and advances on the other hand, increased from JD 127 m. to JD 564 m. an increase of 345%. Certificates of deposit were introduced for the first time.

An important shift took place in the credit pattern as priority was given to financing productive and development projects. More credit went to agriculture, industry, mining and tourism, while the share of commerce dropped from 42% in 1976 to 36% in 1980.

A few years ago Jordan went to the Eurodollar market as a borrower for the first time in order to finance large industrial companies like the fertilizer, phosphates, potash, the refinery, Alia the Royal Jordanian Airlines and one or two star hotels. The interest rate on the Eurodollar was favourable and so was the value of the dollar. The timing was also suitable for Jordan to establish an international credit standing. In 1976 Jordan borrowed \$100m., and another \$224m. in 79 at 3/4 to 1/2 per cent spread over 10 years.

But with the sharp increase in the interest on the dollar and the foreign exchange risk involved due to the increase in the value of the dollar, it became important for

Jordanian borrowers to switch from dollars to JD. The interest rate structure in Jordan is one of the most stable in the world. Our prime rate is 8% and the maximum interest allowed is 9% in addition to a commission between 1 and 2 per cent. This doesn't compare too badly with the Eximbank's new rate of 10.75 decided by Mr. Draper. In a banking seminar held one year ago and chaired by His Royal Highness, banks were urged to take a more active role in raising local funds for vital development projects.

Banks in Jordan rose to the occasion and came to the rescue of Jordanian borrowers who found themselves paying over 20% interest on their Eurodollar loans. By the end of 1980 they raised JD syndicated loans totalling 43 m., that is about \$130 m.

In the last four months, we will have raised syndicated loans in Jordan Dinars totalling 50 m. that is \$150 m. A good portion of these loans will be used to settle outstanding borrowings in the Eurodollar market.

The lifetime of these loans extend from 5 to 11 years. The Central Bank fully supports such loans. Indeed it takes the initiative in bringing these loans together. The loans are very broadly based. For example the last syndication of JD 5 m. for the cement company was subscribed by 14 banks.

Greece out of line

By Neocosmos Tzallas

Greece's disagreement with part of a NATO agreement on Poland yesterday reflects determination by the new socialist government in Athens to stand up to the United States and the Atlantic Alliance.

It is also in line with the electoral pledges of Socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu to put Greek national interests first.

Mr. Papandreu, 62, whose panhellenic socialist movement (PASOK) was swept to power in last October's general elections, has said he will not allow the interests of alliances or international organisations to override those of the Greeks.

Many citizens are already proud of the stand, but more conservative Greeks fear that the policy may isolate the country from the Western camp and push it outside NATO and the European Economic Community (EEC) and into the Soviet sphere of influence.

NATO foreign ministers yesterday blamed the Soviet Union for the crisis in Poland but Greece dissociated from four paragraphs in their statement threatening sanctions.

Last week, the Papandreu government said it did not consider itself bound by a common market communiqué on Poland, despite it having been signed by the undersecretary for foreign affairs.

Mr. Papandreu sacked the junior minister, Assimakis Fotilas, hours after he signed the document and later explained Mr. Fotilas had failed to heed instructions to avoid condemnation of the Soviet Union's role in the Polish crisis.

The EEC statement, which has been rejected by the Soviet Union, warned the Kremlin against intervention in Poland and promised not to undercut U.S. economic reprisals against Moscow.

The Greek government has so far preferred to limit itself to

expressions of concern and regret about events in Poland.

It was against the imposition of martial law in Poland, but opposed economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, believing these could prove harmful to the economic interests of small countries like Greece and to détente.

Political analysts here, however, believe Mr. Papandreu may be under some pressure from the communist left wing of his party not to displease Moscow.

These analysts said the prime minister may have been trying to offset criticism from these communist elements for having failed to carry out his promise to withdraw Greece from NATO's integrated military structure and also to nationalise major private industries.

The same analysts said he may also be taking into consideration the strength of the Moscow-line Greek communist party in trade unions and student bodies which could create labour and campus unrest at a time when he is trying to implement ambitious socialist and economic policies.

Pro-government newspapers have said the government may also be trying to protect the interests of Greek farmers whose exports of citrus fruit to the Soviet Union and other East European countries might be hit by a hostile stand towards Moscow.

The undersecretary for coordination, Ioannis Pottakis, said on Sunday the Soviet Union had agreed to take another 30,000 tonnes of Greek oranges, bringing the total from last year's crop to a record 100,000 tonnes. Other East European countries were also reported to have placed more orders for Greek citrus fruit.

This was presented by government newspapers as appreciation by Moscow of Greece's stand on the Polish crisis. Greece also imports about two million tonnes of oil or one fifth of its annual requirements from the Soviet Union and relies heavily on oil for its energy needs.

In recent weeks there has been an escalation of the tension between Greece and Turkey over Cyprus. Foreign Minister Ioannis Haralambopoulos, who attended the NATO meeting in Brussels yesterday, has also accused Turkey of repeated provocation and violations of Greece's Aegean air space by Turkish aircraft.

In a letter to his NATO colleagues at yesterday's NATO meeting, he rejected similar allegations by Turkey and said recent statements by his Turkish counterpart, Biter Turkmen, constituted a threat to Cyprus and Greece.

The pro-government daily To Vima, which often reflects the views of the government, said on Sunday that since the United States and NATO refused to guarantee Greece's eastern frontiers from possible Turkish aggression and obviously considered Turkey of more strategic importance than Greece, it was only natural for Greece to want to have friends elsewhere.

"In the face of provocation from Turkey and blackmail from the U.S. and NATO, Greece requires strong support to defend itself from its powerful allies and its acolytes. This support can only come from the Soviet Union because it has a military presence in the eastern Mediterranean and because in the past the Kremlin has supported the Greek-Cypriot cause in international organisations," To Vima said.

"It would therefore be a mistake for Greece to sign documents which were violently against those who could help it," it added.

Despite his anti-American stand, Mr. Papandreu has never threatened to turn to Moscow or used such a threat as leverage to pressure Greece's Western allies.

Bank.

ECONOMY

GCC surplus tops \$27b in 1980

KUWAIT, Jan. 19 (A.P.) — The six member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) realised financial surpluses, mainly from crude oil exports, totalling \$27.8 billion in 1980, according to a statistical report published by the semi-annual periodical Central Banks and Monetary Agencies of Arab Gulf States, issued by the Central Bank of Kuwait.

But, against the widely-held view, Kuwait topped the GCC member states with about \$16 billion surplus, nearly 57 per cent of the whole surplus.

Saudi Arabia, the world's largest crude oil exporter, achieved

only a \$16 billion surplus in 1980.

The statistics were given in crude tables without explanation, but economic experts here attributed Saudi Arabia's low surplus to the fact that the kingdom was using most of its oil revenues to finance its marathon development plan and military purchases.

Incomes of the six member states in 1980 were given as follows: Saudi Arabia \$56.6 billion, Kuwait \$23.3 billion, United Arab Emirates \$13.8 billion, Qatar \$4.7 billion, Oman \$2.5 billion and Bahrain \$746 million.

The six GCC member states achieved a total revenue of about

\$101.6 billion in 1980, while their total expenditures stood at \$73.8 billion.

The breakdown of surpluses for the same year is: Saudi Arabia \$6 billion, Kuwait about \$16 billion, U.A.E. \$3.6 billion, Qatar \$2 billion, Oman \$23.8 million, and Bahrain \$122 million.

The six countries, well-aware of the loss they are incurring as a result of shifting their real oil resources into financial assets, yielded to pressures exerted by Arab economists and financial experts over the past year and cut back production by about 20 per cent in total, from 15 million barrels a day

to about 12 million being produced now.

The cutback was also triggered by pressures from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in a bid to absorb the surplus in the world oil market which depressed prices of Gulf oil during the last two thirds of 1981.

The statistics, however, show that Saudi Arabia realised a surplus of \$22.8 billion in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1981. The only 1981 figures published in the table were Saudi Arabia's, which also show that the kingdom's revenue in this period was \$94.6 billion.

Dutch cash in on Arab oil riches

By Charles Batchelor

AMSTERDAM — Ballast-Nedam, the Dutch construction group which last July won a \$564 million contract to build a 15.6-mile causeway linking Bahrain with Saudi Arabia, is no stranger to the Middle East.

It started in 1963 providing a \$5 million sewerage system in the kingdom's eastern province. "We did the work for the Aramco oil company which wanted to make a gesture of goodwill to the Saudi Government," says Mr. Philip Diderich, Ballast's chairman. "The trouble was the local people had already installed their own private connections. We came across a maze of pipes underground. We made a large loss on that contract."

Ballast's tendering department has carefully calculated the risks attached to the causeway, a chain of five bridges with four traffic lanes. But foreign contracting remains a risky business. Two large Dutch companies — Rijkshel-Schelde-Vereenigde and Volker-Steven — have run into major problems on foreign contracts in the past years. Ballast itself plunged into the red in the early 1970s because of miscalculations in South Africa.

Ballast's problems led to a reorganisation of its management. The system of a collegiate board with a permanent chairman was scrapped. Mr. Diderich was appointed chairman and the other board members were each given clear responsibility for an operating division.

The company aims to reduce the gap between senior managers and junior executives. It wants to guard against a distant management imposing unrealistic goals on the divisions. "With us, large, and sometimes risky contracts are decided on at a low level," says Mr. Diderich.

Ballast's success has clearly impressed investors in the Middle East. In November Minefa Holdings, an Amsterdam-based investment group, took a majority stake in the company, increasing its share holding to 70 per cent from 33 per cent when another large shareholder in Ballast, the Heerema engineering group, decided to pull out.

Minefa and the associated Wedge International investment group are owned by Mr. Issam Fares, a Lebanese businessman with houses in Athens and Riy-

adh. The two companies manage the considerable personal fortune of the 48-year-old Mr. Fares, a Minefa official says.

Minefa and Wedge have other large holdings in industrial and service companies in Europe and the U.S. Minefa currently has one appointee, a Dutch tax specialist on Ballast's six-man supervisory board. Minefa sees its holding in Ballast as an investment and professes no intention of interfering in the running of the company.

While Ballast undoubtedly benefits from its long involvement in the Middle East — "We were there long before the oil boom," says Mr. Diderich — it tends on the same basis as other contractors. More than 80 international consortia and companies expressed an interest in the Bahrain causeway contract and 24 went as far as to submit bids.

Ballast submitted its tender in June 1980 and was called, with seven other contenders, to discuss the project in January 1981. In June, Ballast's negotiating team went to the Middle East for a second round of talks lasting five weeks. After intensive discussions on the price, the design, and the specifications, the contract was signed on July 9.

Eighty per cent of Ballast's business is carried out abroad (compared with 66 per cent five years ago) and of that 70 per cent is in Saudi Arabia. The company had barely completed the largest Middle East contract ever won by a Dutch construction company, a \$2.5 billion order to build a number of complete townships, when, a few days before the signing of the causeway deal, a follow-up order worth \$400 million was signed.

Ballast is concerned that it has become too dependent on one country for much of its work and it is attempting to widen its net. But with competition in the developed world tough and the non-oil developing countries too poor to afford the projects in which the Dutch company specialises, it remains heavily dependent on the oil exporting countries. Mr. Diderich lists Indonesia, Malaysia, the Middle East, and the Caribbean as areas with potential. Ballast has just formed a consortium with three other Dutch companies to investigate prospects for a major new deep-sea port in Indonesia.

Ballast-Nedam has come a long way since Ballast, which had some limited experience of working abroad, and Nedam, which operated purely in the Netherlands, merged in 1964. It achieved Fl 2.4 billion (\$978.2 million) turnover in 1980 and net profit of Fl 25.2 million. Net profit is expected to rise to Fl 28 million this year, though the completion of the large Saudi housing contract last year will mean turnover will fall to Fl 1.8 billion. The causeway and the follow-up housing order have boosted the value of its order book to more than Fl 4 billion.

The company now employs 6,762 people, just under half of whom are on limited contracts. The workforce fluctuates strongly depending on the work in hand. In 1979 it numbered more than 10,000, in 1977 fewer than 5,700.

Construction accounted for Fl 2.14 billion worth of last year's turnover with all but Fl 352 million of this work carried out abroad. The value of dredging work carried out was Fl 165 million while the trading and industry division accounted for a further Fl 87 million.

Ballast has begun putting together a project team to carry out the causeway contract. "We do not have a team ready to send in," says Mr. Diderich. "We must get the different people we need. This is not easy. If you forbid the poaching of qualified people then the organisation does not come to life. If you encourage it you get a wild west situation. You cannot stop people phoning up friends in the company and asking them if they want to take part. At the moment, we have controlled chaos. This will last for a few months."

— Financial Times news feature

OPEC, OECD to provide funds to boost Third World food production

ROME, Jan. 19 (R) — Oil-producing and industrialised nations have settled a long-standing row over contributions to a \$1.1 billion fund to improve Third World food production, officials said today.

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), a United Nations agency, said it could now proceed with plans to lead the money to benefit farmers in developing countries.

Abdelmuisin Al Sufieri, the Saudi Arabian president of IFAD, announced the agreement at the opening of a four-day meeting of the agency's governing council in Rome today.

The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will give \$450 million over the three-year period 1981-83, while the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), comprising Western nations and Japan, will provide \$620 million. Developing countries will put up the remaining \$30 million.

For more than two years the OECD and OPEC, IFAD's main contributors, have disagreed on how to divide the fund burden. U.N. sources said the breakthrough came when OPEC agreed to raise its donation to \$450 million, which had been the minimum demanded by OECD negotiators.

Since it was set up in 1977, the fund has allocated \$1.26 billion in loans and grants directly benefiting small farmers and the rural poor in 76 developing countries. But it ran out of cash last September.

tember.

The 136-nation council will try this week to fix a permanent site for IFAD, which has been temporarily based in Rome alongside the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and related agencies.

Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini today offered Rome as a permanent home for a proposed U.N. food centre grouping all these organisations. But there

have been other offers from the Philippines, Indonesia, Turkey, Kenya, Gabon, Burundi and Panama.

Earlier today, Pakistani President Mohammed Zia Ul Haq said that poverty afflicting two thirds of the world's population may pose a more serious threat to peace than the arms race.

The amount being spent to combat hunger was "a mere fraction of the vast resources being

spent annually for the manufacture of weapons to destroy mankind," President Zia said.

The Pakistani leader, addressing the opening session of IFAD's governing council, said security now meant more than military protection.

"The fact that two thirds of the people inhabiting the world live at subsistence level perhaps poses a graver threat to peace and security today," he said.

Coca Cola may offer to purchase Columbia Pictures for \$750m

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 19 (A.P.) — The Coca Cola Co., the world's largest seller of soft drinks, is expected to make a \$750 million offer to purchase Columbia Pictures Industries, according to newspaper reports.

Quoting industry sources close to the negotiations, today's editions of the Los Angeles Times and the New York Times said that a proposed deal was presented to Columbia over the weekend. The newspapers said Columbia's board of directors was reported to have received the proposal favourably.

According to the Los Angeles Times, the deal reportedly involves about \$265 million in cash and the balance in Coca Cola stock.

Columbia asked for a halt in

trading of its stock before the opening of the New York stock exchange on Monday. But gave no reason for the request. Officials of the two companies would not confirm the purchase deal.

Carlton Curtis, media relations manager at Coca Cola, could not be reached for comment by the Associated Press despite repeated telephone calls to his home.

Negotiations for the purchase have been conducted over the last two weeks, the newspapers said. Any merger agreement would need the approval of the boards of both companies.

The purchase, would make Columbia the fourth major studio to change ownership in less than a year.

20th Century Fox Film Corp. was bought by oil baron Marvin

Davis for \$722 million dollars. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Film Co. absorbed United Artists Corp. in a \$350 million deal.

Japan to lend Egypt \$200m

CAIRO, Jan. 19 (R) — Japan will lend about \$200 million to Egypt this year, Japanese Finance Minister Michio Watanabe said today after talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

About \$50 million will be used in the second stage of a project to expand the Suez Canal and the rest will be spent on agricultural and waterworks projects.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Kora
5:50 Cartoons
6:15 Children's Programme
6:40 Children's Programme
7:20 Local Programme
7:30 Local Programme
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic Series
9:30 Comedy: Benon
9:30 Prince Regent
10:00 News in English
10:15 Dallas

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
7:45 Management
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Comedy: Benon
9:30 Prince Regent
10:00 News in English
10:15 Dallas

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHz, AM
& 99 MHz, FM

7:00 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
8:00 News Headlines
8:30 Morning Show
9:00 30 Minute Theatre
10:00 Signing off
10:30 News Headlines
10:45 Pop Session
11:00 News Summary
11:30 Pop Session
12:00 News Bulletin
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BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT

04:00 Newscast 04:30 Country
04:45 Financial News 04:55
05:00 World News 05:15
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AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Airline Information Department at Amman Airport. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS:

6:30 Karachi (PIA)
8:00 Cairo (EA)
8:55 Agaba
9:00 Cairo
9:40 Dhabran
9:45 Kuwait
9:50 Muscat, Dubai
10:10 Beirut
10:15 Abu Dhabi
11:00 Larnaca (CY)
14:00 Jeddah (SV)
14:50 Bucharest (Tarom)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:05 Paris (AF)
16:45 Bangkok
17:00 Cairo
17:30 Cairo (EA)
17:45 Copenhagen, Athens
17:50 Zurich (SR)
18:00 Cairo
20:30 Frankfurt (LH)
20:30 Beirut (MEA)
01:00 Baghdad
02:00 Baghdad

DEPARTURES:

3:00 Cairo
6:15 Frankfurt (LH)
6:45 Beirut
7:00 Agaba
8:00 Karachi (PIA)
9:00 Rome (Alitalia)
9:00 Cairo (EA)
9:20 Beirut (MEA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:

Amman: Ali Al Hawamdeh 23942/62295
Amin Abdul Jabbar 24222/36147

Zargat:

Murid Hamzeh 85522/83047

Irbid:

Mazhar Al Halabi 3474/2193

PHARMACIES:

Amman: Al Arabiyah Al Kubrah 23141
Al Safa 741540
Al Dawiyah 62225
Khaled (—)
Halal 71110

Zargat:

Falastin (—)

Irbid:

Al Maghayreh 2038

TAXIS:

Azfar 23230
Khalid 23715
Al Shahid 21091
Rania 25095
Sultan 51998

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.

Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luw-cibeh 37440

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 24590

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 66428

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali 23541

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman 23585

Armenian Orthodox Church Ash-rufieh 75261

Armenian Catholic Church Ash-rufieh 71331

Amman International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shm-eisani 63249

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

UAE dirham 93/93.6
Omani rial 985/990
U.S. dollar 240/342
U.K. sterling 641.6/645.5
W. German mark 148.7/149.6
Swiss franc 184.6/185.7
French franc 58.5/58.9

Italian lire 27.8/28 (for every 100)
Japanese yen 151.5/152.4 (for every 100)
Dutch guilder 135.6/136.4
Belgian franc 87.2/87.3
Swedish crown 60.6/61

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Firstaid, fire, police 199
Fire headquarters 22990
Cablegram or telegram 18

Telephone:

Information 12
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 10
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17
Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	190	100	Broad Beans	400	300
Eggplant (small)	130	90	Apples (Golden)	250	200
Eggplant (large)	130	90	Apples (Double Red)	250	200
Potatoes (imported)	120	80	Apples (Starken)	250	200
Marrow (small)	140	100	Lemons	130	100
Marrow (large)	90	70	Oranges (Abu surra)	250	200
Cucumber (small)	450	350	Oranges (Shamouti)	180	140
Cucumber (large)	300	250	Oranges (local)	90	60
Hot Green Pepper	220	170	Oranges (French)	130	100
Sweet Pepper	200	180	Cauliflowers	90	60
Cabbage	90	60	Tangerine	200	150
Onions (dry)	120	70	Bonani	180	140
Green onions	180	120	Carrot	160	120
Garlic	400	300	Turnips	150	120
Spinach	80	50	Chestnut	420	350
Coconut (piece)	330	250	Grapefruit	90	60
Beans	350	300	Beet	150	120
Bananas	260	200	Lettuce (a head)	60	40
Bananas (Mukannam)	225	180	Mandarin oranges	200	150
Local Potatoes	120	80			

SPORTS

Pakistan eliminated

Australia to meet W. Indies in World Series Cup final

SYDNEY, Jan. 19 (A.P.)—Allan Border, running out of partners, powered Australia to a cliff-hanger win against the West Indies in the last of the preliminary games of the Benson and Hedges World Series Cricket Cup in the Sydney Cricket Ground tonight.

The victory piloted Australia into the finals of the World Series Cup, which start in Melbourne next Saturday, at the expense of Pakistan.

When rain stopped play at 9.57 p.m. (AEDT), Australia were 168 for seven, chasing a target of 190 to win.

A crowd of 52,053, a record for a night game, cheered every desperate run as Border battled his way ahead of the run rate required.

The last two overs, one by Michael Holding, the other by Joel Garner, yielded 11 runs each in a flurry of stroke-making which turned the tables for Australia.

When play stopped Border was not out 30 and his partner, tail-ender Len Pascoe, was grimly defending the other end and yet to score.

Skipper Greg Chappell said: "We knew we were in front when the rain came."

"We have maintained our Sydney unbeaten record and it's a pity the first two games of the finals are not being played in Sydney. We played well enough and deserved to win."

"The West Indies have the best one day side in the world but we fought all the way," Chappell said.

"We have been going well right at the end of the series. The target now is to win the two in Melbourne but if we get only one I'll be happy."

Acting West Indies skipper Vivian Richards said: "The Australians bowled well and kept a good line but with 189 on the board I thought we were in with a chance."

The margin between the runs required—164 at the 43 over mark—and the total of 168 for seven could well have been the four overthrows by Sylvester Clarke during the latter part of the Australian innings.

The final points tally put Australia level on eight with Pakistan and West Indies well in front on 14.

But the Australian strike rate was better for runs scored per 100 balls bowled and the home team passed the unlucky Pakistanis.

Australia won the toss today and sent the West Indians in to bat.

The tourists are carrying injuries which caused team manager Steve Comacho to say: "We

haven't been able to put our best side into the field in Australia yet."

Skipper Clive Lloyd withdrew, still suffering from influenza, regular wicketkeeper David Murray has a broken finger and Augustine Logie is suffering a broken nose from practice in Brisbane.

Vivian Richards played almost a lone hand with 64 in a total of 189 made in 137 minutes, including six fours.

But the consistent Jeffrey Dujon hit up 30 and Malcolm Marshall was not out 32 at the end of the innings.

Australian paceman Len Pascoe celebrated his return to the top class ranks with three wickets for 44.

Then Rick Darling and John Dyson partnered in a 51 run effort before Darling was caught by Sylvester Clarke at mid-off from the bowling of Andy Roberts.

Greg Chappell came and went, tallying his sixth duck in international this season—his fourth in limited over games.

Hondurans fancy team's chances against middle-rated squads

TEGUCIGALPA, Jan. 19 (R)—Honduras, set to go to the World Soccer Cup finals for the first time this June, have no illusions about their chances and hope only to avoid last place in their group.

They also intend to do better than Caribbean neighbours El Salvador with whom they fought a four-day border war following a loss to that country in a World Cup qualifying round in 1969.

"We have got nothing to lose in Spain and I believe we will not be disgraced," one fan said in Tegucigalpa. "At least we'll do better than El Salvador," he added.

Honduras and El Salvador, who displaced favoured Mexico from second place, are the two qualifiers from the group which joins North and Central America and the Caribbean (CONCACAF).

"We did well to win the CONCACAF competition," another fan said, "but that was in our own backyard. To be realistic, we would like to avoid being last in our group."

Most Hondurans agree their team would be well beaten by any of the top five or six teams in Spain but say they might spring a surprise against some of the middle-rated squads.



Honduras are in Group 5 along with hosts Spain, Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia.

Three players who could catch the eye of the hordes of soccer coaches surge to be watching in Spain are Allan Costly, Roberto Figueroa and Carlos Caballero.

Costly, 26, is a tall commanding stopper who oversees the defence and strolls confidently about the pitch. He is excellent in the air and often ventures upfield for corners.

Figueroa, also 26, is a talented forward who drifts around the opposition penalty area looking for openings. Caballero is a small, nippy 24-year-old winger who likes to run straight at defences.

But Honduras, after a four-goal burst in their opening match, failed to find the net with any reg-

ularity in the qualifying competition. They are unlikely to be any more successful against European and South American defences.

Local newspapers have appealed to the side not to become carried away by their comfortable victory in the six-team CONCACAF group, warning that far tougher challenges wait them in Spain.

One factor at least will be in the Hondurans favour. The hot Spanish summer weather which could trouble many north European sides will be no problem for the Central Americans.

French man finishes first sail board Atlantic crossing

PARIS, Jan. 19 (R)—A French airline pilot yesterday completed the first Atlantic crossing on a sail board, arriving on the South American coast after setting out from Africa, his sponsors said in Paris.

Christian Mary, 33, covered the 3,000 miles from Senegal to the coast of French Guiana in 37 days, they added.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

1982 BY CHAS. H. GOREN

What do you bid now?

Q.1—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠A876 ♠J10952 ♠954 ♠J
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
Pass 1 ♠ 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ 3 ♠ Dble Pass
? What action do you take?

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AK10 ♠AQ873 ♠963 ♠Q7
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
? What do you bid now?

Q.3—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠K93 ♠7 ♠KJ9642 ♠AQ6
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 NT Pass ? What action do you take?

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠A87 ♠J952 ♠AKQJ5 ♠A
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ Dble Pass 1 ♠ Pass ? What do you bid now?

Q.5—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠J72 ♠6 ♠KQ87 ♠K9652
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
4 ♠ Pass Pass 4 NT Pass 5 ♠ ? What action do you take?

Q.6—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠J9 ♠AQJ10 ♠Q8 ♠J10932
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass ? What action do you take?

Look for answers on Saturday.

Weaver obtains restraining order on Holmes-Cooney fight

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 19 (A.P.)—World Boxing Association (WBA) heavyweight champion Mike Weaver's attorney says he has obtained a temporary restraining order halting promotion and ticket sales for the WBA heavyweight title fight between Larry Holmes and Gerry Cooney.

Holmes and Cooney are scheduled to fight March 15 at Caesars Palace in Las Vegas, Nevada.

"Mike has no desire to cause any harm to Larry Holmes, who he thinks very highly of, or (to) Caesars Palace," Weaver's attorney George Glasco, said last night. "But he has his rights to protect and plans on doing that."

Glasco released a statement saying that the order was issued by superior court judge Charles E. Jones, and said that a hearing will be held in Superior Court Feb. 4 in Pomona.

"The whole thing is based on the fact that Mike had a signed contract with Gerry Cooney for \$5m that was based on the condition that Mike defeats Bull Tillotson on Oct. 10, which he did," said Glasco. "We were supposed to fight Cooney within six months thereafter. Party to that agreement were Tiffany Productions, Caesars Palace and Gerry Cooney."

DFB makes peace with Bernd Schuster

FRANKFURT, Jan. 19 (R)—The West German Soccer Federation (DFB) have made peace with midfield star Bernd Schuster and opened the way for his return to the national side.

But Schuster's inclusion in the team for the World Cup finals in Spain starting in June is doubtful following a complicated knee operation a month ago.

The DFB issued a statement today saying their president, Hermann Neubauer held a secret meeting with Schuster in Barcelona, Spain, at the weekend, and the player had indicated his readiness to appear for West Germany again.

Romanian gymnastics defector starts a new life

NORMAN, Oklahoma, Jan. 19 (A.P.)—Bela Karolyi led a children's crusade of Romanian gymnasts, bringing Romania to prominence after years of mediocrity in world competition. Now, a defector from his native land, he is starting over in Gymnastics in America.

There were those who criticised Karolyi's training of very young girls, but his successes were undisputed.

Under his tutelage, Nadia Comaneci, at age 13½, captivated the 1976 Olympics, winning three gold medals, one silver and one bronze. Karolyi had many disputes with Romanian government officials, but his national teams placed second in the World Championships in 1978 and first in 1979.

In April 1981, on the last day of

his team's tour of the United States, he defected.

He says he was angry that his little champions were forced to tour for "propaganda" purposes. He says he resented the insistence of Romanian authorities that the team make exhibition tours when he thought they should be training for important championships.

He had never been on easy terms with the National Gymnastics Federation. And he was incensed when state security agents accompanied his gymnasts on tour.

He tearfully said farewell to his students, and he and his wife, Martha, made the break, leaving their 8-year-old daughter behind. She was permitted to join them last September.

Today, he is starting again almost from the beginning. He has a

one-year appointment to teach physical education students at the University of Oklahoma. And he is coaching young gymnasts at a private academy in Norman. He lives near the campus.

He would like to start his own programme, similar to his highly successful, if controversial, one in Romania.

He started teaching young girls gymnastics in the 1960s after he and his wife graduated from the University of Bucharest. "It was just for fun — for the kids' pleasure," he said.

But it became serious when Karolyi's youngsters began to win. The Romanian Central Sports Committee recommended that Karolyi begin his own school. Karolyi opened it in tiny Onesti in 1968. By 1973 his students were winning every Romanian national

competition and continued to do so until 1981, he said.

Girls competing in gymnastics were beginning competition at about 15.

Karolyi started them earlier, although, he recalls, "some people said, no, it's not good. Bela, these kids are not growing up enough, or maybe their health will be damaged." But for us it was very important to have very close medical control, to be sure that what we are doing is correct and helpful.

After the 1976 Olympics, international gymnastics authorities imposed an age limit of 14 on competitors and raised it to 15 last year.

His best pupil, his favourite, was Nadia. It was she who convinced Karolyi to coach the Romanian team just six weeks before the World Championships in 1978, he says.

"That was a very important moment in her life," he said. "I

observed a fantastic change in her life. Since that moment Nadia wanted to win every time, even in workouts." One year later at the same event, he said, "She became the absolute winner."

She won two gold medals at the Moscow Olympics, but it was a stormy time. On two occasions, there were prolonged disputes involving scores posted by Soviet judges.

This year, Romania made a disappointing fourth-place showing at the World Championships in Moscow. Comaneci did not compete, saying she was preparing for the World University Games.

"That," he said, "was the hardest part."

Karolyi has said that years ago he raised the subject with Nadia of leaving the country. Today, Romanian reports quoting "friends" say she has not seemed much affected by Karolyi's departure.

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FEATURES

Alley Cat Superstars

By Kay Tateishi
The Associated Press

TOKYO — Four alley cats have become a sensation in Japan, and are making a fortune for a local advertising executive.

The four strays, known collectively as "Namennayo" — "Don't make light of me" — have been catapulted to fame by Satoru Tsuda, a 31-year-old director of the "Top Fashion Poster" an agency.

Mr. Tsuda advertised for stray cats and received 700 of them — some simply dumped on his doorstep. He selected four photogenic kittens, then groomed them and dressed them in costumes at a cost of 150,000 (about \$750) apiece as caricatures of Japanese youth.

The felines, posed in a series of colour photos intended to ridicule modern Japanese society, have become a fad practically overnight and now appear on more than 130 products, including post cards, calendars, stationery, calendars, placemats, pendants, vinyl bags and school supplies.

Mr. Tsuda and his staff are becoming rich. For tax reasons, he refuses to reveal his income from the cat products. But press reports estimate it at over a million dollars in two months.

The superstrays, matakichi, nyanta, tamaburo and hideo, appear in a variety of roles:

— As tiny hot-rodgers with black leather jackets and warrior headbands, standing beside scale-model sports cars.

— As delinquent teenagers, dressed in the dark uniforms of Japanese students.

— As a Rock 'N' Roll band, complete with miniature electric guitars.

— As schoolgirls, as bespectacled school teachers, and as aproned housewives wielding brooms.

Not everyone, however, thinks the "Namennayo" craze is fun. Mr. Tsuda has been criticised for dressing the cats in costumes and making them stand erect, supported by rods down their backs, for a minute or so while photos are made.

Etsuko Niki, a well known mystery writer who features cats in her whodunits, complains, "It is cruel to dress cats in costumes and force them to pose on their hindlegs. Their creator should be condemned."

The Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA) agrees, but so far has taken no action. "We are taking a wait and see attitude whether to exert strong action to stop such acts," says SPCA spokesman Takehiko Tajima. "We have asked that the cats be properly fed and given enough rest, and that they be cared for by a veterinarian at all times."

Mr. Tsuda says he has assured welfare and humane officials that "the kittens are being given the best of care."

The Japanese have the same sort of love-or-hate relationship with cats as do many other societies.

Even before "Namennayo" clawed to fame and fortune, cat photo books were popular here.

Riding the "Namennayo" cat-tails now is Shinjiro Sagara, a 33-year-old photographer whose speciality is architecture. He posed three kittens found in Paris amid scenic settings in France, Greece and Italy for a series of photo albums called "Lovely Cats Abroad."

"I take my hat off to Mr. Tsuda," says Mr. Sagara. "He's hit a gold mine. Nevertheless I prefer my cats in their own environment."

Japanese social critic Yukio Akatsuka recalls a popular pre-World War II comic strip called "Norakuro" about a patriotic dog of dubious ancestry. He became an imperial army soldier in the heyday of Japanese militarism — and was banned by allied occupation authorities after the war.

"Now it's cats," said Mr. Akatsuka. "There's no jingoism involved. They enjoy greater freedom, like people do today."

The lineage of Japanese cats goes back to China, and cats are prominent in folklore, woodcut prints, Kabuki plays and song and dance. Here are many cat cemeteries, where pets are honoured posthumously with Buddhist names.

However, Japanese cats face some special hazards. According to experts, genuine catskin is essential in manufacture of the samisen, a traditional three-stringed, banjo-like instrument. Nothing else, they say, can produce the correct twang-twang sound that echoes ecstatically from behind the sliding paper doors of Geisha houses.

An acute postwar shortage of catskin boosted the price of samisen. The instruments today cost as much as 60,000 yen (\$500) with synthetic hide covers, and up to 500,000 yen (\$2,300) with dog hide, according to Naofumi Kuriyama, a longtime Tokyo dealer in samisen.

The times of Charles V



An Ivory carving depicting the court of Charles V

PARIS — Writing about the exhibition which the Grand-Palais in Paris is presenting until Feb. 1 under the title "Gothic displays — the century of Charles V", Mr. Jean Favier, Director General of the Archives de France, has lifted a corner of the veil which, even today, still hides the truth about that period.

This tortured 14th century knew the famous Hundred Years War, the plague brought back from the East by the Genoese ships and which, in a few short years, wiped out some 25 million people in Europe, conflicts between different powers, armed revolts, monetary problems, and the Great Schism.

It was also a century of an extraordinary vitality. Devastated France created what later came to be known as the international gothic style; she also constructed buildings, saw her goldware (called "Parisian") attain a degree

of perfection never before equalled, enriched her libraries of illuminated manuscripts, invented in every field and laid the foundations of the modern state by decentralising the administrative power in order to give more responsibility to urban and rural communities.

A somewhat untidy but rich and fruitful century, some of whose crises are strangely similar to a number suffered by the present century; a 14th century whose contradictions, wealth and calamities seem to have discouraged the historians, to the point where the European of today sometimes seems to know more about Sumerian activities than about those of his relatively recent ancestors.

The primary interest of this exhibition is therefore to attract attention to a period which, when studied carefully, appears exciting. Some 370 artistic works show the virtuosity of artists and craftsmen. Sculptures, ivory work, goldware and enamel work, paintings, ceramics, tapestries, stained-glass windows and many illustrated manuscripts including the poetic works of Guillaume de Machaut... all this is witness of a great century and not nearly as "obscure" as many people have

claimed. And if the exhibition awakens one's curiosity, the book which Mr. Raymond Cazelles, assistant curator of the Conde Museum, devoted a few years ago to this same period — from the end of the reign of Philippe-Auguste to the death of Charles V — not only replies to many questions but also gives us a real insight into the society of the times.

It's a marvellous, thick, enthralling book, abundantly illustrated. It gives us a rendezvous with a swarming mass of small shopkeepers, housewives, craftsmen, immigrants — and the reader, carried away, takes part in their joys, their worries, their grief. The rivalries between the clergy, the university, the powerful Hanse and the rising bourgeoisie... all this reads like a cloak and dagger novel. The episode of Etienne Marcel takes up a whole chapter and enables us to discover a sombre, enigmatic character, slave to his ambitions, turning a private quarrel into an affair of state; the legendary silhouette of the idealist is replaced by a creature of flesh and blood, a hero out of a Verdi opera.

— Radio France Internationale

30 minutes submerged, and still alive

WASHINGTON (R) — Submersion in freezing water for as long as a half an hour need not cause drowning if there are quick and prolonged resuscitation efforts, a U.S. government agency says.

The National Oceanic and atmospheric Administration (NOAA) cited successful revival of 20 out of 25 people who had been in cold water more than five minutes and who suffered no brain damage. Two more were revived but had physical damage.

In one case, NOAA said an 18-year-old college student, who appeared dead, had been saved after being submerged in a frozen pond for 38 minutes.

The number of recoveries, the agency said, contradicted a long-held belief that anyone submerged longer than four minutes would suffer at the minimum irreparable brain damage.

The agency said it had discovered a basic natural human reflex, particularly in young children, had permitted some drowning victims to respond to aggressive resuscitation efforts continued for several hours.

The so-called mammalian diving reflex, similar to that found in seals and whales, halts breathing and redistributes existing body oxygen to organs requiring the most for survival.

Holiday Sex

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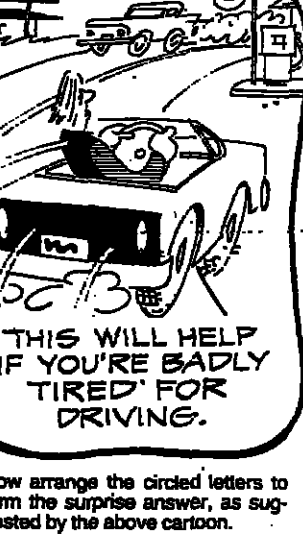
JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YERNT
ANDAP
REVOUD
HERITH



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PROVE DOUGH HARROW PIRATE
Answer: Why they called him the cream of fighters—HE GOT WHIPPED

THE BETTER HALF

By Vinson



"Howdy Ms. Bubbles... I suppose you're wondering why I'm waiting at your stage door."

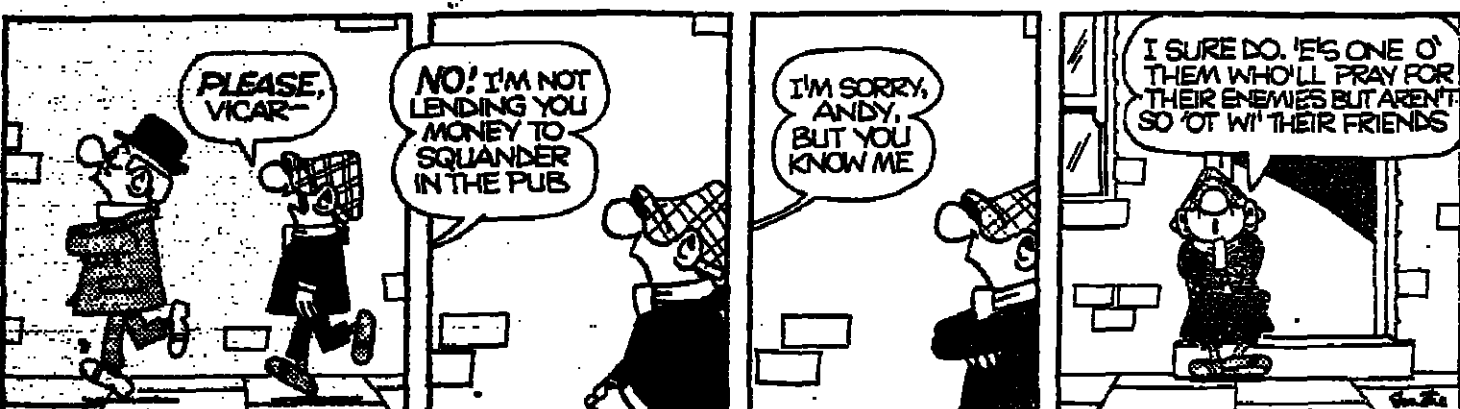
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day for thinking and adopting new policies under which you would like to operate in the future. Follow a specific plan of action that could result in success.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Plan how to put your finest talents to work and then go ahead in a most positive fashion. Spend your money wisely.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Take time to study new outlets that could be profitable in the future. Obtain the data you need. Use care in travel.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Explain your ideas to associates before going ahead with a plan you have in mind. Relax in the evening.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Make plans to engage in business activities that could bring in more revenue in the future. Be sensible.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Handle important business matters in the morning, then talk to a money expert who can be helpful. Don't neglect personal affairs.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Doing what an adviser has to say can help you gain a desirable goal. Use common sense in dealing with associates.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Study your personal affairs and make plans for improvements. Make plans that will give you more abundance in the days ahead.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Know what it is that higher-ups expect of you, and then do your best to please them. Strive to be a happier person.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You can easily get ahead in your line of endeavor now if you apply yourself to the difficult tasks at hand.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Use modern methods in handling regular routines and get excellent results. Meet the expectations of higher-ups.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A new situation of a pleasant nature comes up but you have to be quick on the uptake to benefit. Express your talents.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You are enthused about your work assignment, but first confer with associates before making any definite plans.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be delightful to others, but you should guard against spoiling your progeny. A good education is required to bring out the fine talents in this chart. Don't neglect ethical training early in life.

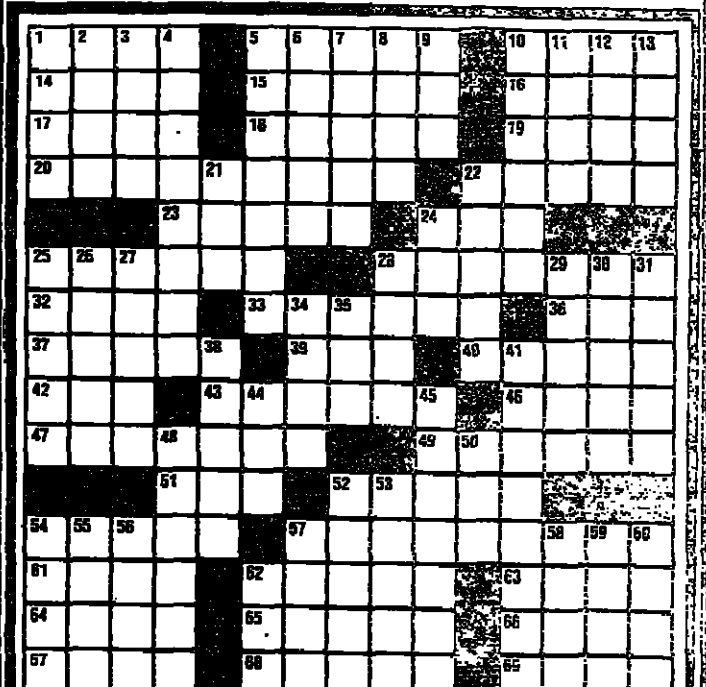
"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By Sophie Fierman

ACROSS	28 Composes, as a document	57 Put out of mind	25 Was under the weather
1 Singing poet	32 Peruvian	61 Under the covers	26 Scott
5 Sew loosely	33 Choose	62 Straighten	27 Musical solo
10 Temporary stop	36 Native: suff.	63 Decline in power	28 Greek commune
14 Surplus	37 Ogles	64 Wash	29 Ancient Phoenician city
15 Apportion	38 Seaver or Jones	65 Talked without end	30 Useful
16 Woodwind	40 Cantor	66 Swear	31 Removes rind
17 Carbonated drink	42 Poetic time	67 Nonesuch	34 English school
18 Tropical vine	43 Makes repair	68 Prayer words	35 Chaney
19 Wife of Tyndareus	46 Croissant	69 Longings	38 Audacious
20 Bit of winter white	47 Entices		41 Move ahead, in a race
22 Transform	49 Rubenmarks		44 Best
23 Hangman's knot	51 Snake		45 Fly barriers
24 In the past	52 Scatter		48 Roam
25 Insist	54 "A — for your thoughts"		50 Congressman, for short

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

SETH BOARS DRITS
ACIT ENDOW NONE
ARAG STAYE HAKE
RUSHDOWNCLOUES
YUMP TAR
PECANS TREASTLES
DILLIE CHARY EIT
RITAL FODDS SWEN
YORG BAWNS WTRICK
STARRING BOOSTS
EER GURU
WILDBLUEYVONDER
RISE AITNE DIDD
ASTIN LUPER EXIT
JEST LUSTS OYES



WORLD

Koivisto bags majority lead in Finnish presidential race

HELSINKI, Jan. 19 (R) — Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto is poised to become Finland's first Social Democratic president after his party won the largest block of electoral college seats in a national election.

Final results of the popular vote showed Mr. Koivisto's Social Democratic Party gained 145 seats in the 301-member college, which will appoint a president on Jan. 26.

The 58-year-old former dockworker from the western port of Turku needs only six electors from other parties to win a majority in the college.

Mr. Koivisto was virtually certain to obtain this support after college members elected for the Communist-dominated People's Democratic League, which won 32 seats in the two-day ballot, and one small party gave assurance of their backing last night.

The election was called after Urho Kekkonen, 81, Finland's

president for the past 25 years, announced his retirement on health grounds last October.

Polling officials registered an 86.6 per cent voter turnout, a record for a presidential election, which political analysts said reflected Mr. Koivisto's vast national popularity.

The self-educated Mr. Koivisto, who has never been a member of the Finnish parliament, is associated with Finland's economic success because of his work as governor of the central bank through the recession-hit 1970s.

Finnish-Soviet relations

Mr. Koivisto has promised to continue the policies of cooperation with the neighbouring Soviet Union which have been pursued by President Kekkonen.

But as stable relations with Helsinki are vital to Moscow's sense of security, Kremlin leaders will

not relax completely until they have established a rapport with the new man.

Good relations with Moscow are also vital to Finland's neutral status between east and west.

Dr. Kekkonen knew successive Soviet leaders well and even went on private holidays with the late Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin.

The cornerstone of the special relationship between Finland and the Soviet Union is the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, based on a Finnish draft and signed after the two countries were twice at war between 1939 and 1944.

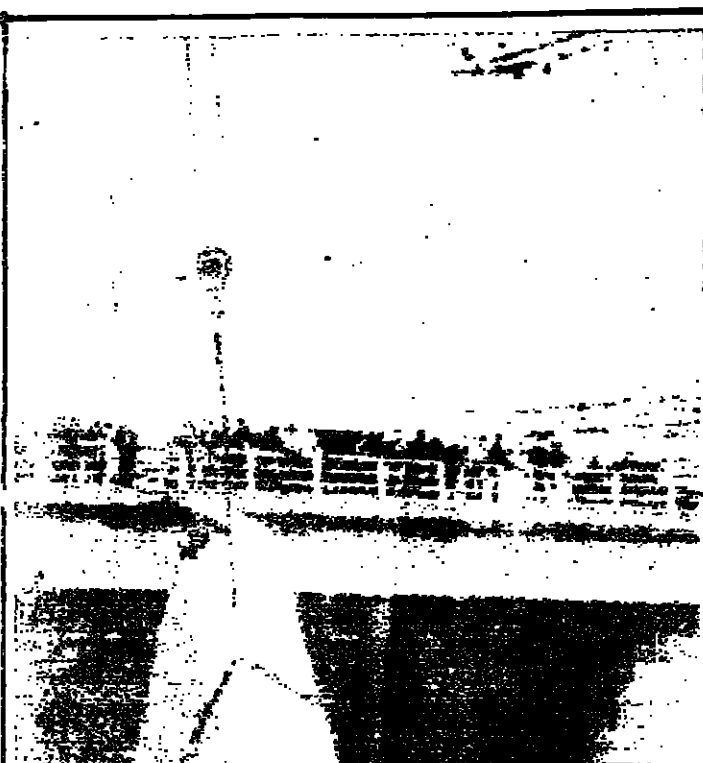
The agreement obliges Finland to fight any attack by Germany or its allies against itself or the Soviet Union through Finnish territory. Soviet forces could assist by mutual agreement between Moscow and Helsinki.

Finland and the Soviet Union share a 1,300 kilometre border.

"The treaty satisfies the defence interests of the Soviet Union in the north and our desire to remain outside the conflicting interests of the superpowers," a Finnish foreign ministry official told Reuters in a recent interview.

Cooperation between the two countries means in practice that Finland, the only part of the former Russian empire to break away and maintain its independence, runs its domestic affairs without interference and keeps strictly neutral in foreign matters.

Finland abstained in the United Nations debate on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and has said little about the current crisis in Poland.



The tail section of the Air Florida jetliner that crashed into the Potomac River on Wednesday is hoisted up from the water Monday in Washington. A plane on a landing approach to National Airport is shown overhead (A.P. wirephoto)

Flight recorders elude Air Florida salvage team

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (R) — Salvage teams have hauled the tail of an airliner from the icy Potomac River but failed to find the flight recorders which could explain why it crashed last Wednesday killing 78 people.

Investigators had hoped to find the recorders containing vital data on the minutes when the Air Florida Boeing 737 took off in a snowstorm, scythed through commuter traffic on a major bridge in Washington and plunged into the river.

Divers yesterday recovered seven more bodies, bringing the number found to 53. In addition to the 74 passengers and crew, four motorists on the bridge were killed.

When a crane slowly lifted the tail section out of the water, a mass of wires and cables dangled from the jagged metal at precisely the point where the cockpit voice recorder should have been.

Bengal paralysed in 'all-India' strike

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19 (R) — A 24-hour strike brought the Marxist-led Indian state of West Bengal to a halt today but official reports suggested that the planned nationwide protest had little impact elsewhere in the country.

The strike was called by eight major trade union federations and supported by opposition parties in protest against price rises as well as stringent preventive detention and anti-strike powers held by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government.

In West Bengal one person was

killed in a clash but elsewhere the situation was peaceful.

Indian state governments, most of which are controlled by Mrs. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party, took elaborate precautions to preserve law and order. More than 6,000 people, including trade unionists and opposition politicians, were detained by police on the eve of the strike, newspapers reported today.

In Calcutta, capital of West Bengal, sources in the left front government which called for a

state-wide strike said the stoppage appeared to be complete. It was affecting industry, shops, schools, colleges, public transport and government offices.

A central government report said normal life in Calcutta and suburban areas seemed to have been paralysed with trams, buses and taxis off the roads and most business establishments closed.

West Bengal Chief Minister Jyoti Basu told reporters this afternoon that reports received so far indicated the strike was total in the state.

Police said a Congress (I) supporter was killed in a clash between rival political groups at Kalna, 140 kilometres from Calcutta. A Marxist Communist supporter received serious injuries in a similar clash near Calcutta and in the state capital one person was injured when police fired to disperse two groups of rioting workers, they said.

All-India Radio said that elsewhere in the country reports indicated that the call for the one-day strike had largely been ignored.

However a spokesman for the national campaign committee of trade unions sponsoring the strike said work stopped at two large industrial townships near Delhi after 95 per cent of the workers failed to report for duty.

Former Iran premier urges opposition unity

BEIRUT, Jan. 19 (A.P.) — An Iranian opposition figure in Paris has called for unity among the fragmented Iranian opposition "at this sensitive time when Iran's sovereignty is at stake."

Ali Amini, prime minister from 1960 to 1961, told the Associated Press in Beirut by telephone this week that as they stand now, the groups opposed to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's fundamentalist rule are impotent because "no one can do anything on his own."

Mr. Amini who has formed the National Iranian Reconciliation Movement said he had called upon all opposition groups to join ranks in an effort to organise actions inside Iran aimed at toppling the Khomeini regime which will be three-year old next month.

He claimed several groups including the Social Democrats faithful to the late Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's last Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar, and the royalists who wish to establish another monarchy in Iran under the Shah's oldest son, the self-proclaimed Reza II, had already announced their support for the new unity plan.

Mr. Amini said once a "democratic" regime is established in Iran the people will be given a chance to determine their own fate in a national referendum to determine what sort of rule they would prefer to have.

Mr. Amini, 74, held several important posts in pre-revolution Iran. He was minister of justice, and economy, as well as ambassador to the United States. He resigned from the premiership in protest of the Shah's large arms purchases.

The Iranian opposition, which once predicted the downfall of the Khomeini regime after only three months, has split into several groups from extreme right to extreme left, fragmented in goals, ideology and tactics.

Mr. Amini said he had the cooperation of "certain people" inside Iran, but refused to go into details. About funds, he said, "fortunately there are still some rich

Iranians left who help."

Mujahedeen say "no"

In a related development, the Paris office of the Mujahedeen-e-Khalq in a telephone interview with the Associated Press in Beirut announced today that they would not join Mr. Amini's reconciliation movement.

A spokesman for Mujahedeen leader Massoud Rajavi, who is also in Paris, said underground movement would not cooperate with those who at one time backed the late Shah or Ayatollah Khomeini.

Baha'i leaders executed in Iran

VIENNA, Jan. 19 (A.P.) — Fifteen prominent members of the Baha'i community, the largest religious minority in Iran, were allegedly executed over the past few weeks, a communiqué issued by the Baha'i group in Austria said today.

It said persecutions of the Baha'is had been increased by recently carried out secret executions.

Six members of Tehran's local Baha'i administrative board and another Baha'i woman were reported to have been killed on Jan. 4 the communiqué also said that on Dec. 27 eight members of the National Baha'i leadership were executed.

Their bodies were said to have been buried in an area reserved by authorities for "non-believers."

The Austrian Baha'i group accused the Iranian authorities of continuing their "extermination programme," against the 300,000-member Iranian Baha'i community.

Baha'ism is a modern religion of revelation, originally developed in Iran from Bábism, which stresses principles of universal brotherhood and social equality.

According to the announcement, so far some 100 Baha'is have lost their lives in Iran, hundreds are in jail.

Washington, Peking ratify first consular convention

PEKING, Jan. 19 (A.P.) — The United States and the People's Republic of China have exchanged instruments of ratification for the first treaty between them, a document covering the operation of consulates.

The Sino-American consular convention "provides a comprehensive legal basis to promote trade, travel, cultural and educational exchanges," a U.S. embassy statement said today.

It covers such things as diplomatic privileges and notice to consulates of arrests of Americans in China or Chinese in the United States, a spokesman said.

The treaty is to go into effect 30 days after today's exchange of notes between U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hummel and Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Canning.

The consular convention was signed in Washington on Sept. 17, 1980, and later ratified by the U.S. Senate and the standing committee of China's National People's Congress.

In addition to its embassy in Peking, the United States has consulates general in Shanghai and Canton and has permission to open additional consulates in Shenyang, in northeast China, in Wuhan, on the Yangtze River in central China, and in Chengdu, capital of China's most populous province of Sichuan in the southwest.

China has an embassy in Washington and consulates in San Francisco and Houston, and has permission to set up additional consulates in New York, Chicago and Honolulu.

U.S. diplomats to have strengthened security

PARIS, Jan. 19 (R) — The American embassy says its diplomats will get more protection after a U.S. military attaché was shot dead in a Paris street yesterday.

A lone gunman shot Lt. Col. Charles R. Ray, 43, in the forehead as he left his home, and straggled away after checking that his victim was dead, the sole witness said.

U.S. Ambassador Evan Griffith Galbraith told reporters after the attack: "We are certainly going to do all we can to prevent any further attempts."

He added: "Of course we will strengthen security measures... there will be changes."

Col. Ray was not very active in public and it had not been thought that he ran such risks, the ambassador said.

Informed sources said Col. Ray usually wore civilian clothes to work, drove himself to the embassy and did not have a bodyguard.

Police saw striking similarities between the killing and an unsuccessful attempt to kill Acting U.S. Ambassador Christian Chapman in Paris two months ago.

Mr. Galbraith has been assigned a bullet-proof American car sent from Germany since the attempt on Mr. Chapman's life.

In Washington, President Reagan deplored yesterday's killing and told reporters: "Terrorism is the hardest thing to curtail."

No U.S. envoys have been murdered before in France but diplomats from several other countries

Congressmen arrive for Havana talks

HAVANA, Jan. 19 (R) — Three U.S. congressmen arrived in Cuba yesterday on a three-day official visit during which an informed source said they would discuss the situation of several U.S. citizens in jail in Cuba.

The congressmen are Benjamin Gilman, Hamilton Fish and Robert Garcia, all representing New York.

All 16 American prisoners were jailed when their planes or boats entered Cuban territory, and all were accused of carrying drugs, the source said.

In October 1980 the Cuban government freed the 33 U.S. citizens then in its jails, most of whom were also charged with entering Cuban territory illegally and smuggling drugs.

The Cuban government said they were on their way to the U.S. from other Latin American or Caribbean nations and were forced to enter Cuban territorial air space or waters by storms or mechanical failure.

Since then, the source said, some other U.S. citizens had fallen into Cuban hands in similar circumstances, of whom three had been released and deported in the past month.

ETA wing claims credit for Dr. Iglesias' kidnap

MADRID, Jan. 19 (R) — The Political-Military wing of the Basque guerrilla group ETA claimed responsibility today for kidnapping the father of pop singer Julio Iglesias — who was freed in a Spanish police raid on Sunday.

In a telephone call to a Basque radio station, the organisation said it had "arrested" Dr. Julio Iglesias as part of its continuing need to raise funds.

After Dr. Iglesias was abducted three weeks ago, ETA demanded a \$2 million ransom. During the raid on Sunday at a remote village in the north, four Basque guerrillas were arrested.

Police had said the kidnappers might be dissident members of the Political-Military wing of ETA,

which had declared a truce on armed struggle a year ago, in contrast to the hard-line Military wing, which has refused to lay down its arms.

Today's claim said those arrested were acting under orders and the abduction did not represent a break in the truce, merely a need for funds.

The Military wing of ETA is still holding 76-year-old German-born industrialist Jose Lipperbeide, abducted on Jan. 5 in the Basque country.

Dr. Iglesias, who returned home from a hospital check-up last night, was due to fly to his son's home in Miami today or tomorrow, a family spokesman said.

Reports claim Kabul attempts force-recruiting for military

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19 (R) — The Afghan government made an attempt last week to recruit men for the army with the help of Soviet and Afghan soldiers, police and militiamen, Western diplomatic sources said today.

Nearly all males aged between 14 and 50 were picked up from the streets of Kabul and sent to a local stadium for processing, the sources said in New Delhi.

The Afghan government has frequently attempted to induct men into the army, which has been reduced to about 35,000 from nearly 80,000 two years ago following large-scale desertions.

The Western sources said that

men and boys taken from the streets were not allowed to communicate with their families and groups of parents went to the stadium looking for relatives.

Throughout the week men who were exempted from service in the armed forces were freed and by last Sunday road-blocks had virtually disappeared from Kabul.

The Delhi sources quoted diplomatic sources in Kabul as saying the wholesale induction may have been necessary because a large number of people left the army last December after serving their term. All men aged between 20 and 35 must undergo military service of 12 months for graduates and two years for non-graduates.

'Reagan magic' propels through first year at White House

By Ralph Harris
Reuters

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is ending his first year in office with an impressive record of domestic political victories. But he now faces major challenges, and the tide may turn against him in 1982.

Mr. Reagan totally dominated Congress after defeating Jimmy Carter in the 1980 election and had an easy time clearing the way for radical changes in economic policy and national priorities.

Through political skill and a charm that overwhelmed his foes, he persuaded Congress to accept his conservative views, emphasising free enterprise over government involvement in the country's affairs.

Mr. Reagan drew huge dividends from the moment he was inaugurated as the 40th U.S. president last Jan. 20.

He entered office amid national euphoria over the release, only minutes after he was sworn in, of 52 Americans held hostage in Iran for 444 days.

He had defeated Mr. Carter, who was viewed by many as an indecisive leader, and Americans looked to their new president with renewed hope.

Even an attempt on his life outside a Washington hotel last March 30 led to favourable poli-

tical results. It brought a groundswell of sympathy that emphasised his enormous popularity and perhaps helped to persuade his political foes that opposition was fruitless.

But while the 70-year-old former Hollywood actor continues to display a deep-rooted confidence in his ability to charm the voters and maintain control of the government, some political commentators believe the Reagan magic may wane.

The current U.S. recession, along with growing doubts even among many of his own supporters about "reaganomics" and soaring government deficits, are expected to haunt him in his second year in office.

Concern is also being voiced about whether he is going overboard with his policy of countering perceived Soviet threats wherever they occur and, at a time of sharp cuts in social welfare programmes, pressing ahead with a vast expansion of defence spending.

The president's main foreign policy preoccupation currently is what he has called Soviet-sponsored repression in Poland and the crackdown by the Polish military.

The president has been equally tough on occasions at home. He did not hesitate to fire 13,000 air traffic controllers who went on strike in August despite a "no strike"

pledge they signed when they were hired by the government.

As he prepares to announce his goals for the new financial year in his State of the Union Address to Congress on January 26, Mr. Reagan is under heavy pressure from all sides to make changes in his economic plan.

Democrats, who control the House of Representatives and want higher taxes to offset deficits, say they will oppose his reported intention to find \$30 billion in additional spending cuts in domestic programmes, mainly social welfare in the 1983 financial year beginning on October 1.

These programmes were slashed by some \$35 billion in the 1982 financial year, prompting charges that the president's policy favours the rich and hurts the poor.

Even fellow Republicans have been urging him to increase excise taxes and other revenues to offset projected government deficits totalling \$420 billion over the next three years.

The consensus is that the economy is in trouble, despite Reagan administration forecasts of a recovery in the second half of 1982 and a reduction in inflation.

Unemployment has soared, with 9.5 million Americans out of work, and some Wall Street analysts believe that interest rates will reach record heights again after dropping significantly towards the

end of 1981.

The president retains enormous popularity in the country but recent polls show a growing unfavourable rating on how he is handling the economy.

His problems are mounting with blacks, who believe he does not have a total commitment to racial equality. Mr. Reagan denies this. Divisions and disarray over economic policy were emphasised when Budget Director David Stockman, the main architect of the administration's economic plan, voiced serious doubts about it in a magazine article and said the tax cuts were "a Trojan horse" designed to benefit the rich.

There were also foreign policy and security embarrassments for Mr. Reagan at home and abroad. Reports leaked by administration officials about a Libyan-backed "hit squad" entering the United States to kill Mr. Reagan led to some of the strictest security measures ever taken for the protection of a president. But William Webster, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said last month he had seen no hard evidence to confirm the reports.

Questions about who was running the government were asked when White House Counsellor Edwin Meese disclosed he did not wake Mr. Reagan during the early morning hours when U.S. pilots shot down two Libyan planes in August during American naval

manoeuvres in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Reagan's attitude and tough rhetoric towards Kremlin leaders alarmed Western Europe, where some felt he ran the risk of wrecking détente. But fears eased in November when he offered to cancel planned deployment of 572 modern medium-range single-warhead nuclear missiles in Europe if Moscow dismantled 600 existing missiles with 1,100 warheads.

On another troubled foreign policy front, the Middle East, Mr. Reagan's relations with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin were stormy. The president chastised Mr. Begin for ordering the bombing last June of a nuclear reactor in Iraq. He then held up the delivery of advanced warplanes to Israel for weeks. Mr. Reagan also objected to Israel's recent decision to annex the Golan Heights, which Israeli troops occupied during the 1967 Middle East war. Mr. Begin responded by saying that the president was treating Israel like a vassal state.

Another controversy with Israel was the sale of AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia despite statements from Mr. Begin that the deal would jeopardise Israel's security. Senate approval of the sale was, however, a major political triumph for Mr. Reagan in the face of seemingly impossible odds.

Caller claims Dozier shot

VENICE, Italy, Jan. 19 (R) — A telephone caller claiming to speak for the Red Brigades told a Venice newspaper last night that the left-wing extremists had shot kidnapped U.S. Brig. Gen. James Dozier, but police said they doubted the call was genuine.

Police said a man told the newspaper: "This is the Red Brigades. We have shot Dozier and he can be found between Legnago and Verona."

Legnago is a town about 40 kilometres southeast of Verona, where the Brigades abducted the NATO general from his home on Dec. 17.

Police in Verona said they were examining the anonymous message but said they were doubtful about its authenticity.

"We have sent patrols on but we get many of these calls. We had one today which said the general's corpse was in the hills outside town but after a big search we found nothing," a police spokesman said.

"Obviously we have to check every call but until we get precise information there are always doubts."

Harold Wilson accepts damages in libel suit

LONDON, Jan. 19 (A.P.) — Former Labour Prime Minister Sir Harold Wilson and his wife, Mary, said today they had accepted "substantial" damages in an out-of-court settlement of their libel suit against a London publisher.

The announcement from their attorney said they had withdrawn their libel action against publishers Macdonald and James Publishers Ltd. and Richard Clay (The Chaucer Press) from the high court over the book, Sir Harold Wilson: Yorkshire Walter Mitty, by Andrew Roth.

The book has since been withdrawn from circulation by the publishers.

In the book, Sir Harold, prime minister from 1964-1970 and from 1974 until his retirement in 1976, was said to have lived in a world of fantasy, his attorneys said, and the author, who was not sued, alleged that Mrs. Wilson regretted her husband had become "a minister because it absorbed so much of his time."

The book also alleged that in 1946 when her husband, then a junior minister in the government of Clement Attlee, was sent to Washington, Mrs. Wilson met another, unnamed man with whom she had an affair.

Andrew Pugh, attorney for the publishers, told the high court they accepted "there was no foundation for the many untrue and inaccurate allegations in the book which they unreservedly withdrew."

The amount of damages was not specified by the Wilsons' lawyer, Andrew Rampton, who told the high court they were substantial and in addition the publishers were paying the Wilsons' legal costs.

500 revolvers stolen in transit in France

LIEGE, Belgium, Jan. 19 (R) — A consignment of 500 revolvers has been stolen between Bayonne, south-west France, and Liege and they could have found their way to the Basque guerrilla organisation ETA, police said here today.

A container of Barracuda revolvers was empty when it was opened at the Fabrique Nationale (FN), the world's largest privately-owned exporter of small arms, near here yesterday, a spokesman for FN said.

The weapons, made at the Manufacture d'Armes de Bayonne (MAB), had been sent by rail from Bayonne on Jan. 6. The container was unloaded in Lille, northern France, the same day and left in a warehouse for a week before being sent by lorry to Liege.

The theft could have taken place in Lille on orders of the ETA, police said.

French air force aerobically killed

ADK-EN-PROVENCE, France, Jan. 19 (A.P.) — A pilot of the French air force's crack aerobically team, the Patrouille de France (French patrol) died in a training accident yesterday when his Alphajet aircraft crashed near the team base at Salon-de-Provence.

He was identified Tuesday by the air force as Lt. Gerard Tardif, 31, married, a member of the team since August, 1980.